



UNITED STATES NAVAL TRAINING CENTER

BAINBRIDGE, MARYLAND

COMPANY 202



"God and Country" — All heads are bowed and the church flags dipped as a Navy Chaplain delivered the invocation which commences the Graduation Review.



The massing of company flags provides a colorful foreground to graduation review spectacle.

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The Reviewing Officer, flanked by the Commanding Officer, Recruit Training Command congratulates an honor recruit upon the receipt of his

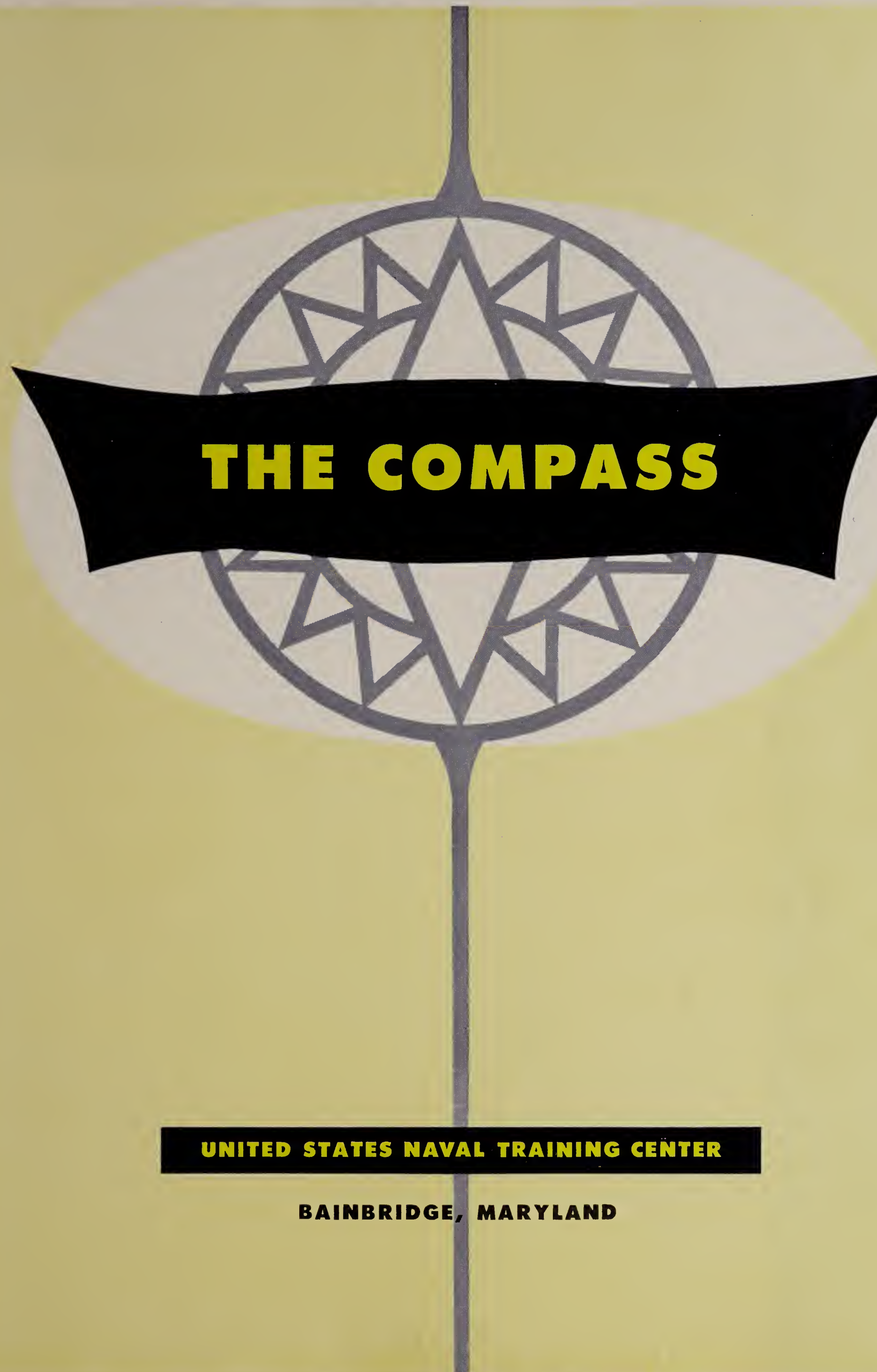
award. The Wave in the foreground awaits a similar presentation which was earned by an outstanding performance of duty while undergoing training.



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Albert Love  Enterprises

Atlanta, Georgia

A stylized compass rose graphic is centered on the page. It features a vertical line passing through the center, with a circular frame containing a geometric pattern of triangles. A black banner with yellow text is superimposed over the middle of the graphic.

THE COMPASS

UNITED STATES NAVAL TRAINING CENTER

BAINBRIDGE, MARYLAND

Introduction

COMPASS is an instrument which indicates geographical directions by means of a compass card. A compass rose, furthermore, is a diagram of a compass card reproduced on a chart to assist the navigator in laying out true courses and directions.

For centuries men who have sailed their ships to the far corners of the earth have depended upon the compass to guide them safely to their ultimate destination.

Recruit training may be compared to a compass in that it, too, is an instrument of direction but in the field of indoctrination. The compass rose of intensive training in the basic fundamentals of the naval service is so designed as to assist the recruit, during his transition from civilian to naval life, in laying out true courses of endeavor and directions of effort.

Upon the completion of his basic training the new bluejacket possesses a compass card of invaluable knowledge which will guide him, throughout his naval career, along a predetermined course and in the direction of his ultimate goal—that of being of real service to his Navy and his Nation, and a credit to himself.

**A Message from
the Secretary
of the Navy**



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

TO THE PARENTS OF THE GRADUATES OF RECRUIT TRAINING

Successful completion of recruit training is the first major accomplishment in every Navy man's career. His ability to adapt himself to Navy life and to meet the Navy's high standards of performance is a credit not only to himself but also to his family and those others in his home community who have helped him to become a fine young American.

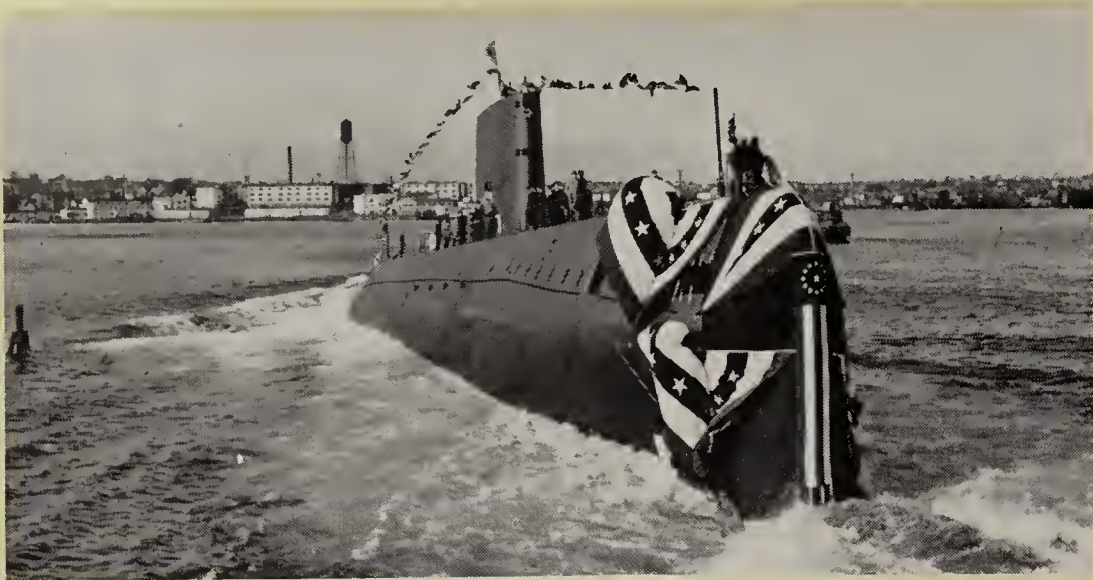
Our Navy cannot achieve its mission as a member of the nation's defense team without the services of many thousands of young Americans who are willing to work hard and long to ensure that this country will be able to defend her precious freedom if the test comes.

Whether your son decides to make the Navy his career, or prefers to return to civilian life upon completion of his present enlistment, he will need the encouragement and understanding of you at home in order to do his Navy job successfully.

For our part, those of us in positions of leadership in the Navy pledge our constant loyalty to him and concern for his best interests.

Working together, we can keep our Navy the world's best and a great protector of freedom throughout the world.

Charles S. Thomas
CHARLES S. THOMAS
Secretary of the Navy



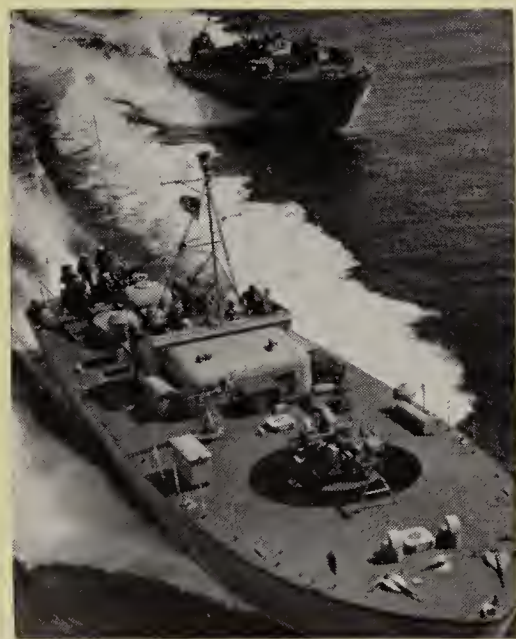
Launching the USS Nautilus (SSN-571), the Navy's first atomic powered ship.



Corsairs returning to the USS Boxer (CV-21) after a combat mission over North Korea.



Large combatant type ship, a cruiser, at sea.



New type PT boat making high speed run in Chesapeake Bay.



Helicopter landing on the USS Boxer after a rescue mission.

A carrier, USS Antietam (CV-36) and destroyer, USS Shelton (DD-790) being refueled by USS Tolovana (AO-64).



The destroyer USS Robt. H. McCard.



The Role of The United States

The Navy and Sea Power

EARLY in the seventeenth century Sir Walter Raleigh observed that "Who-soever commands the sea, commands the trade; whosoever commands the trade of the world, commands the riches of the world and, consequently, the world itself."

That principle is as true today as it was centuries ago. Nothing of major import has occurred, not even the advent of the modern aircraft, to lessen the importance of sea power and sea trade to our national defense and prosperity.

The day has not been reached, nor ever will be reached, when control of the seas of the world can be exercised solely by shore-based aviation, guided missiles, and the atom bomb. Control of the sea can be exercised effectively only by forces which travel the sea and can remain at sea for long periods of time.

Sea forces and sea-based air forces—in other words, **sea power**—furnishes the only effective control of the sea. Sea power has a mobility which land power can never have. Whatever the weapons used, aircraft carriers (highly mobile air fields) can be moved at high speed to the most favorable

points for attack on enemy targets. Whatever the weapons used, large ground forces can be transported rapidly by naval means to selected coastal points and landed against opposition. The mere threat of such attacks at unpredictable points would immobilize large enemy forces held in reserve to meet them, thus forcing the enemy to effect a wide dispersion. Dominant sea power, therefore, in the hands of the United States and its Allies, would deny to an enemy the ability to attack us from the sea while conferring on us the ability to launch a seaborne attack at any selected point or time.

The continued vital importance of sea power is clearly evident. When the oceans of the world are no longer required for the transport of men and goods, then and only then can the United States afford to dispense with a Navy.

The Navy's Offensive Power

Fulfilling an historic role the United States Navy today, as in the past, maintains a vigilant guard over the freedom of the seas. Naval power, as exhibited throughout the struggles of World War II and as used



The battleship USS New Jersey (BB-62) firing nine 16-inch guns in one salvo.



USS Missouri (BB-63) firing a broadside.



The USS Missouri during action off the coast of Korea.

Navy in National Defense

in the United Nations' efforts in the Far East, is an indispensable part of modern defense upon which the security of our country ultimately rests. On the sea, under the sea, in the air above the sea, and in land operations where naval forces including the Marine Corps are committed, the Navy stands ready to meet any aggressive challenge whenever and wherever offered.

The modern fleet includes many task forces built around the present capital ship-of-the-line, the aircraft carrier. Fast carrier task forces composed of carriers, battleships, cruisers, destroyers and other combatant vessels, are the principal elements of today's offensive naval strength and, as such, comprise the Navy's main striking force. The Navy is no longer shackled by the historic barriers of the shoreline, nor by the range of its shipborne guns; but can strike blows deep in enemy territory, and can deliver at the target the atom bomb, when and if needed. Fast carrier task forces are able, without resorting to diplomatic channels, to establish offshore anywhere in the world airfields completely equipped with machine shops, ammunition dumps, tank farms, warehouses, together with quar-

ters and all types of accommodations for operating personnel. Such task forces are virtually as complete as any air base ever established ashore. They constitute the only air bases which can be made available at the enemy's frontier without assault and conquest.

Amphibious Assault and Naval Bombardment

Whenever and wherever assault and conquest is deemed necessary, the accomplishment of an amphibious assault until a stable beachhead has been established is solely the responsibility of the Navy. The amphibious task forces are composed of all types of ships, naval aircraft, under-water demolition teams, reconnaissance facilities, and the specialized troops—the Marine Corps. Before, during, and after an initial assault naval guns and rocket launchers, in close coordination with naval aircraft, are able to devastatingly bombard enemy troops and installations, and lend close strategical and tactical support to our own ground forces in their advance to a desired objective.



Letting loose with the 8-inch guns of the cruiser USS Toledo (CA-133).



An underwater demolition team of Frogmen returning from a mission in North Korea.

Assault wave joining up for a beach operation.



LST landing support personnel



Landing craft for the infantry in action.





Personnel on board a U. S. submarine.



USS K-1, new Hunter-Killer class submarine.



The Navy's new vertical take-off Delta wing plane.



Blimp secured to the deck of the carrier

Submarine and Anti-Submarine Warfare

The Navy's submarine forces, with a history of outstanding performance in World War II, are ready to assume again their vital tasks of offense or defense in any mission assigned. And, as a defensive measure, the Navy's "Hunter-Killer" task units, composed of escort carriers, blimps, and destroyers equipped with newly developed electronic devices, are training together as a team to track down and destroy any undersea craft of an aggressor nation.

Logistical Supply

In addition to its function of denying the use of the sea to an enemy, the Navy now has the responsibility of lifting cargo by sea for the supply of all the armed services abroad. This problem seems to become more enormous and complex with each war. The Far Eastern operations are no exception as shown by the fact that the cargo discharged in that area has averaged more than sixty pounds per man per day. This is well above the World War II average of forty-four pounds per man per day in any theatre of operation. The tremendous and ever-increasing task of logistical supply to overseas bases will always remain a naval responsibility.

Superior Naval Strength

Through all its varied components, the United States Navy exercises control of the

seas and the coastal areas bounding them. All units of the fleet display unrivaled flexibility and mobility and, together, comprise a vast fighting potential—inimical to the interests of aggressive-minded nations—and a powerful safeguard of freedom.

In measuring our own capabilities against a potential enemy, due appreciation must be taken of the factors of relative strength and weakness. We may, for example, find ourselves comparatively weak in manpower. We know happily that we are superior in naval strength, which includes the strength of naval aviation.

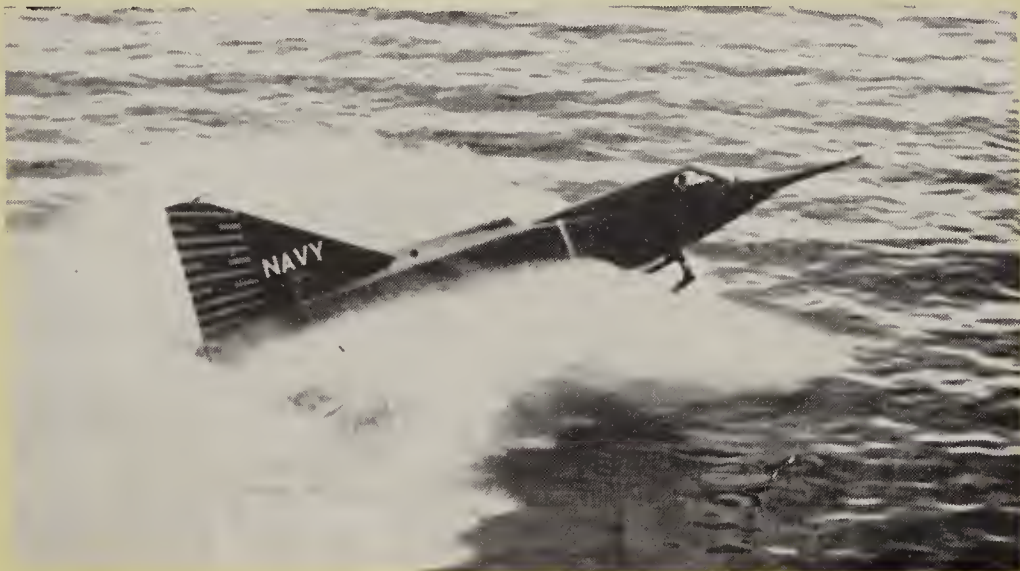
It is axiomatic that in preparing for any contest, it is wisest to exploit—not neglect—the elements in which we have superior strength. We must lead from strength—not from weakness. We should "Accentuate The Positive."

Thus it is that a policy which provides for balanced development and coordinated use of strong naval forces must be fostered if we are, within the foreseeable future, to meet the challenge of arms of the forces which seem to oppose us.

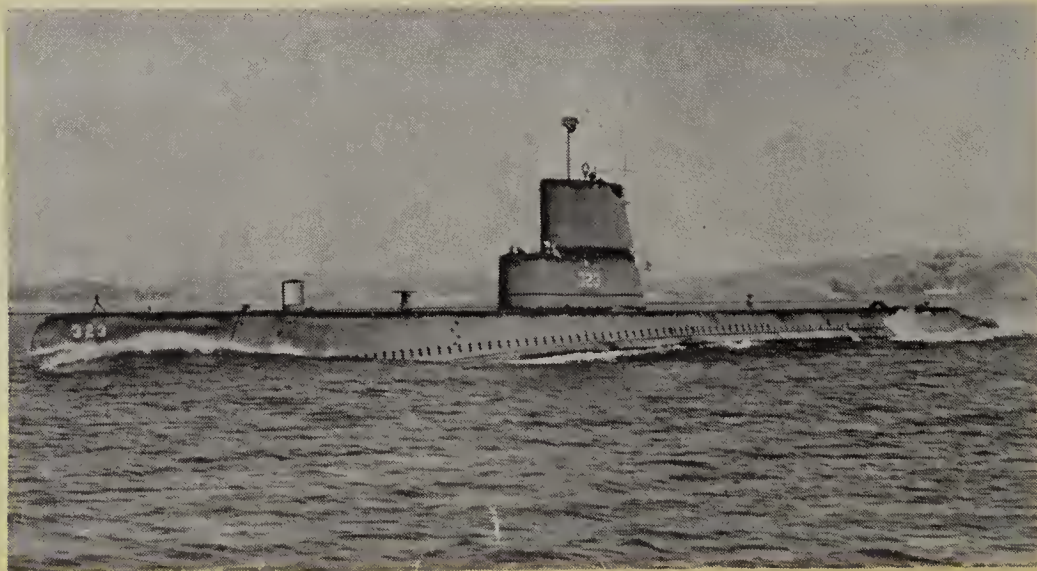
Trained Naval Personnel

The Navy's fighting ships and aircraft represent the results of America's most advanced scientific research and development. They are precision products of American ingenuity and industry. But scientific research, improved equipment, and new naval construction alone will not insure that the Navy can maintain its present world

The Sea Dart, experimental Jet Seaplane, undergoing pre-flight trials.



The USS Caiman (SS-327 Class) leaving port.





Convoy in the Caribbean Sea.



Large transport supply ship pictured during World War II.

leadership. The need for highly trained and qualified personnel to man the ships and aircraft is now greater than ever.

To meet this need, the Navy is constantly revising and improving its many and varied training programs and facilities in order to keep pace with modern educational and technical advancements, and thus provide the highly trained and qualified personnel required to maintain and operate "The greatest Navy the world has ever known."

The New Concept of Recruit Training

The recruit of today differs somewhat from his World War II counterpart. Today most of the men in recruit training are under twenty years of age. These men are young and impressionable; many of them are entering the Navy with definite intent to make the Navy their career. It is of importance to the Navy that these men get the best possible start in their new venture. The transition from civilian to military life must be smooth; indoctrination in the customs, traditions, and regulations of the service must be thorough; basic Navy knowledges and skills must be developed; pride in and love for the Navy must be

carefully cultivated. Especially in time of peace must there be an increase in the emphasis placed on the mental, moral and social development of the individual. He must be led to a desire for self-improvement and advancement; a realization of his status in and importance to the Navy—a sense of belonging; and understanding of his place in a democracy as a sailor and a citizen—a fuller appreciation of the American way of life; the adoption, for himself, of high standards of responsibility, military performance and conduct.

The Navy's stake in this enterprise is tremendous. From these men will come the petty officers, the warrant officers, and some of the officers of the Navy of the future. That Navy can be no better than its men. The goals set forth above are stated in terms of ideals, hence can never be fully realized. But it is in recruit training that progress toward these goals must begin. And continued progress, wherever these men may be throughout the Navy, will ultimately produce the strong, effective manpower required for the most powerful Navy in the world.

The information contained in this editorial, and in all other written presentations, features and captions appearing in this publication, was obtained from official United States Navy sources.

The pictures illustrating this editorial are official United States Navy photographs.



Loading a transport ship.



Unloading ships in a far-eastern port.

Tanks are loaded aboard attack transport, USS Yancey (AKA-93) at San Diego.



Truck being loaded onto a USS LST-Q0-74 on Green Beach at Iwon, Korea.





CAPTAIN HAMILTON W. HOWE
U. S. NAVY
Commander
Naval Training Center

CAPTAIN HAMILTON WILCOX HOWE, U.S.N., relieved Captain Clifford Ashton Fines, U.S.N., on 30 June, 1954, and became the third commander of the Naval Training Center since its reactivation in February of 1951.

Captain Howe was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1926 and prior to assuming his present duties, was the Commanding Officer, Administrative Command, Bainbridge.

His sea cruises have included duty in battleships, carriers, destroyers, and destroyer escorts. His first destroyer was the USS BAINBRIDGE.

During World War II he received the Navy Cross for distinguished service as Commanding Officer of the USS ROPER in its destruction of a German U-boat. Later, Bronze Star Medals were presented to him for his part in wartime Atlantic convoy, and training ship operations. He was further commended for his participation in the assault on Sicily. The war's end saw him in command of the Naval Training Center, Miami, Florida.

After the war his assignments included command of the attack transport USS APP-LING; duty on the staff of the Naval War College; and command of Escort Destroyer Squadron Two and Destroyer Squadron Twenty-two. He was Assistant Chief of Staff for Administration on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief U. S. Atlantic Fleet, prior to reporting to Bainbridge.

In addition to the Navy Cross and Bronze Star Medals, his decorations include the Commendation Medal Pendant and the Special Breast Order of the Cloud and Banner of China. Campaign medals are Yangtze Service, American Defense Service, American Area, European - African - Middle Eastern Area, World War II Victory, and National Defense Service.



CAPTAIN ROYAL A. WOLVERTON
U. S. NAVY
Commanding Officer
Administrative Command

CAPTAIN ROYAL A. WOLVERTON, USN, assumed duties as Commanding Officer, Administrative Command and Assistant Center Commander, on 30 June 1954. Prior to reporting to the Center, he attended the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., for the senior course in Strategy and Tactics.

After graduation from the Naval Academy in 1930, he spent seven (7) years at sea, serving aboard the aircraft carrier, USS SARATOGA, minelayer, USS BREESE, oiler, USS NECHES, and the USS CONCORD, a light cruiser of the Battle Force. After a shore duty tour at the Puget Sound Navy Yard, Washington, he took part in commissioning and served as Gunnery Officer aboard the USS WILSON, a new destroyer.

During World War II, Captain Wolverton took part in the commissioning and served as Executive Officer of the destroyer, USS RODMAN, which engaged in convoy escort assignments in the Atlantic and northern waters. In September, 1942, he assumed command of the USS BADGER, and continued with convoy duties and Hunter-Killer activities in the Atlantic. In February, 1944, he took command of the destroyer, USS MURPHY, and participated in the Normandy Landing, Bombardment of Cherbourg and Landings in Southern France.

Commencing early in 1945, he served in the Bureau of Naval Personnel and in September, 1946, he was assigned the command of Destroyer Division 122. During the period of November, 1947, to July, 1949, Captain Wolverton was commanding Officer of the USS MAURY, and Hydrographic Survey Group One, which conducted charting operations in Persian Gulf Waters. He served as Recorder of the Pacific Coast Section of the Board of Inspection and Survey, San Francisco from August 1949 to February 1952, when he took command of the USS SEMINOLE (AKA-104) for seventeen (17) months duty with the Amphibious Force, Pacific Fleet, including service in Japan and Korea.

In addition to the many service and campaign medals awarded him, Captain Wolverton's decorations include, the Silver Star Medal, the French Croix de Guerre with Silver Star, and a Letter of Commendation with Ribbon.





**CAPTAIN WILLIAM J. CATLETT, JR.
U. S. NAVY**

*Commanding Officer
Recruit Training Command*

CAPTAIN WILLIAM JACKSON CATLETT, JR., U.S.N., Commanding Officer of the Recruit Training Command since November 1953, was graduated an Ensign from the U. S. Naval Academy in 1932. Following a tour of duty aboard the USS COLORADO, he reported to the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida, in 1935 for flight training.

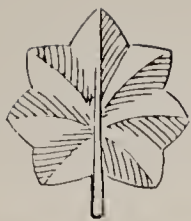
Following further duty at sea, in the USS VEGA and USS HENLEY, he returned to Pensacola as a Navigational instructor in both flight and ground training of pilots.

His war service included duty aboard the USS PEARY. He was commended for aiding in the PEARY's successful escape from a three-hour bombing and torpedo attack by Japanese planes in December 1941, enroute Manila-Darwin.

A tour of duty in the Chief of Naval Operations Office in Washington included Navigation, research and development duties in the Office of the Director of Aviation Training. He was a founder member of the Institute of Navigation, and is a member of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences, and Arctic Institute. Following staff duty at the General Line School, Newport, R. I., and tour of sea duty in the USS OKALOOSA, he served as Chief of Training for the Military Air Transport Service.

His assignment prior to reporting to Bainbridge was Commanding Officer of the USS DIPHDA. Thus he has served in training of Pilots, Navigators and Flight personnel for 8 years, the training of officers and enlisted men on board ship and ashore 14 years. He was designated a Naval Aviation Observer (Navigation) in 1945.

He holds the Commendation Medal Pendant, American Defense Service Medal, Asiatic-Pacific Area Campaign Medal, American Area Campaign Medal, World War II Victory Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Korean Service Medal, and the United Nations Service Medal.



COMMANDER NELSON C. BLIVEN
U. S. NAVY
Executive Officer
Recruit Training Command

COMMANDER NELSON C. BLIVEN, U.S.N., assumed the duties of Executive Officer, Recruit Training Command on 4 May 1953. Previous to reporting he had reactivated, recommissioned and served as Commanding Officer of the USS SMALLEY (DD565), a FLETCHER Class destroyer.

After graduation from the Massachusetts Nautical School, Boston, Massachusetts, in April 1940 with a Third Mate's License, having served two years as a cadet on board the schoolship "NANTUCKET," a three-masted squarerigged sailing vessel. Commander Bliven was commissioned an Ensign, Merchant Marine Reserve. Upon completion of a tour of duty as Cadet Officer Instructor for the U. S. Maritime Commission at Admiral Billard Academy, New London, Connecticut, he volunteered for Active Naval Service in October 1940.

During World War II he served in various capacities afloat in the seaplane tender USS ALBEMARLE, the transport USS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE and as Executive Officer of the transport USS STORM KING. While serving with the Amphibious Forces, Atlantic and Pacific Fleets, he participated in the invasions of French Morocco, Sicily, Saipan, Palau, Leyte, Luzon and Iwo Jima. Post war assignments have included duties with the staffs of the General Line School and the Recruit Training Command at Newport, R. I., and as Executive Officer of the destroyer USS FORREST ROYAL. In January 1946 he earned his Chief Mate's License, and in September 1946 transferred to the Regular Navy.



U. S. NAVAL TRAINING

BAINBRIDGE



Main Gate

THE Naval Training Center at Bainbridge came into being when the former President of the United States, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, approved the site and purchase of land and buildings from the Jacob Tome Institute in early 1942. This property, including buildings of the Tome School for boys, was enlarged by the purchase of adjacent land which brought the total area of Bainbridge to 1,132 acres. Bainbridge is located on the northeast bank of the Susquehanna River, 35 miles northeast of Baltimore and approximately 75 miles from Washington and Philadelphia. This activity is under the military command of the Commandant, FIFTH Naval District, whose headquarters are in Norfolk, Virginia.

President Roosevelt named the Training Center for Commodore William Bainbridge, commander of the famous frigate "Constitution" and founder of the first naval training school.

The Center was first activated on October 1, 1942, and ten days later was in operation training recruits. At the conclusion of hostilities on V-J Day, August 14, 1945, the Recruit Training Command had trained a total of 244,277 recruits. From August 1945 to June 1947 the training activities of the Center decreased due to the eventual reduction in the strength of the Navy. On June 30, 1947, Bainbridge was deactivated as a Training Center. In the summer of 1950, when the Korean crisis made it necessary, plans were formulated to reactivate the Center to provide men for the rapidly expanding fleet and shore bases. On February 1, 1951, Captain Robert Hall Smith, U.S.N., assumed command of the Center.

The Naval Training Center, under the command of the Center Commander, consists of four subordinate activities, each under a Commanding Officer. These activities are: The U. S. Naval Administrative Command, the Recruit Training Command, the Service School Command, and the U. S. Naval Hospital. The Administrative Command serves as the staff of the Center Commander in his direction and administration of the other subordinate commands and performs for him all the administrative, operational, and logistic functions not specifically assigned to other commands. These various functions include security, fire protection, supply, disbursing, commissary, Navy Exchange, personnel, and religious administration, medical and dental care, maintenance and repair, transportation, communications and other vital services essential to the efficient and effective operation of a community

Drill Hall



Center Headquarters



CENTER

MARYLAND

totaling approximately 35,000 persons. A component activity of the Administrative Command is the Dental Technicians School the mission of which is to provide graduated recruits and fleet personnel with the technical knowledge and training required to develop dental technicians for duty with the fleet and shore based forces. The Recruit Training Command, the largest of the four subordinate commands, is responsible for the administration of the Recruit Basic Training Program the principles of which are to guide the recruit in the transition from civilian to military life; to introduce him to Navy life, naval customs, traditions, discipline and esprit de corps, and, by intensive training and schooling, to fit him for naval service.

The facilities of the Recruit Training Command consist of four large regiments, each named after naval heroes—Rodgers, Perry, James and Barney. Each camp is an entity in itself,—with its own drill hall, swimming pool, rifle range, mess hall, drill field, classrooms, barracks, and recreational facilities—and has the capacity to berth, mess and train a regiment of 5,000 population. All of the regiments are used to train regular male recruits; one regiment camp contains special facilities for training male recruits attached to the Recruit Preparatory Training Unit and for male reserve recruits ordered to active training duty for a period of two weeks; it also contains the only WAVE Recruit Training School in the Navy. This school, previously located at the U. S. Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois, was established at Bainbridge in October of 1951.

The Service School Command, the third major activity, provides further training for recruits and fleet personnel in the technical knowledge of ratings required by the operating forces, and prepares them for



Recruit Barracks

more advanced education and training in such special field as gunnery, fire control, radio and other technical subjects. A component activity of the Service School Command is the United States Naval Academy Preparatory School which, during the Fall and Winter months prepares enlisted men from all branches of the Armed Forces for the entrance examination to the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. During the Summer months this School also trains and selects enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps for entrance in the following Fall to the Naval Reserve Officers Training-Corps Program at a college or university of their own choice.

The fourth major subordinate activity is the U. S. Naval Hospital, a separate and detached command. The Hospital provides medical and surgical facilities for the proper care of all recruits, students, and permanently assigned naval personnel of the Center and their dependents. Operating in conjunction with the Hospital is the Hospital Corps School, with about 1,200 students, whose function is to provide the technical knowledge and training necessary to develop these young men into Hospital Corpsmen for duty with the fleet and shore based forces.

Headquarters Recruit Training Command





"Sea power is an investment that a nation consciously makes in its future prospects in the world community. Being an investment, it costs something—usually a great deal—in terms of money, resources, time and terms of power and independence to the nation, and prosperity and happiness to its people. . . . We can either preserve our investment in sea power, and with it our national strength and independence, or we can neglect it, and in so doing, undermine one of the foundations of our leadership in the world."

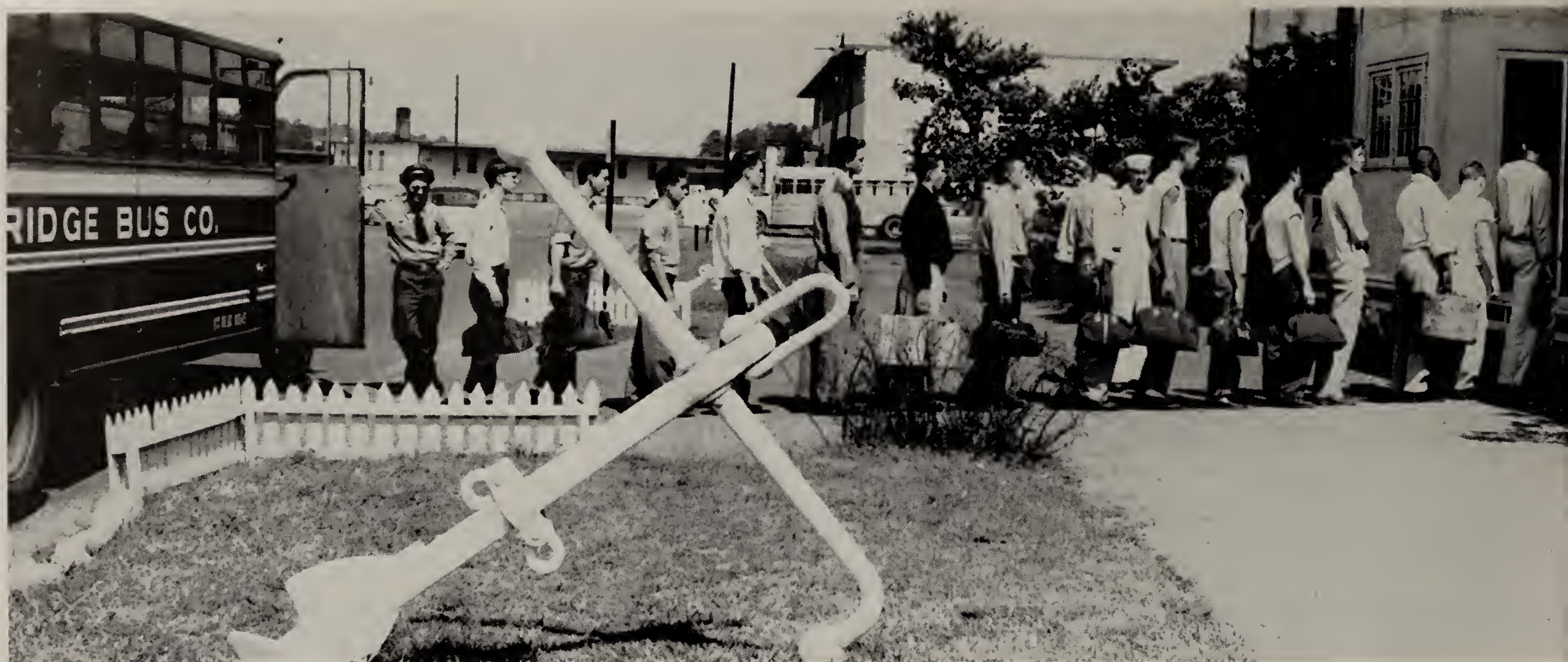
The Honorable Robert B. Anderson

In-Processing



"In a world in which decisions are so largely based upon military power, sea power is indispensable to the effective concentration of the total power of any great maritime coalition. The nation with control of the sea is in a position to motivate the populations and the material resources of the entire world against any aggressor."

The Honorable Robert B. Anderson



A sincere welcome to serve!



Civilian history . . .

The first move



IN PROCESSING

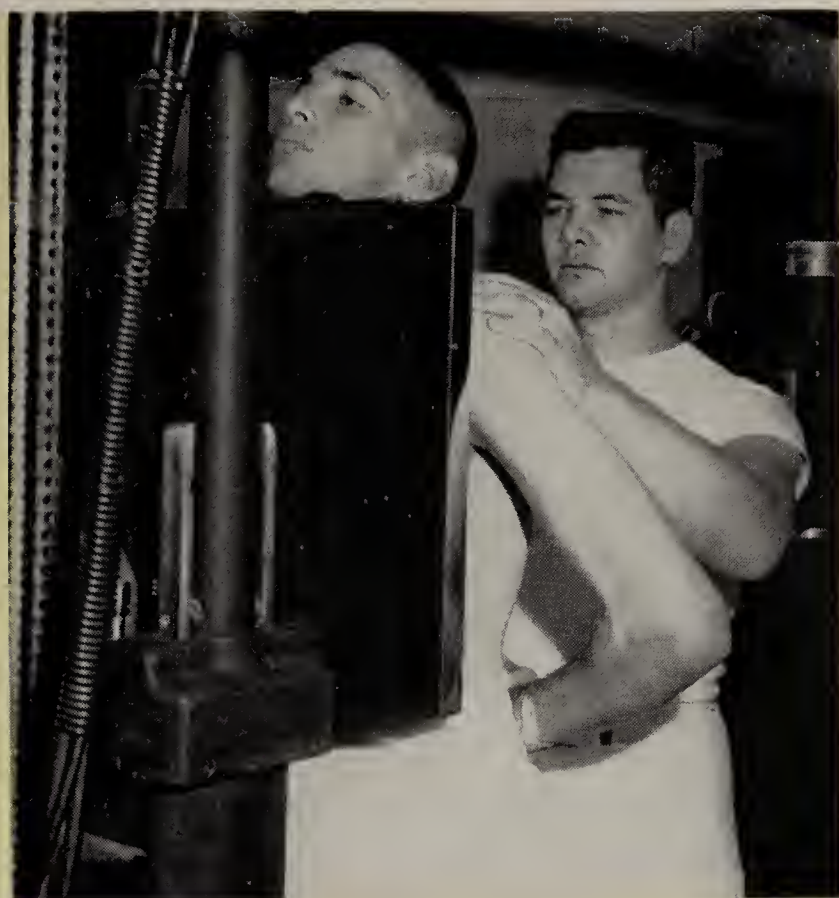
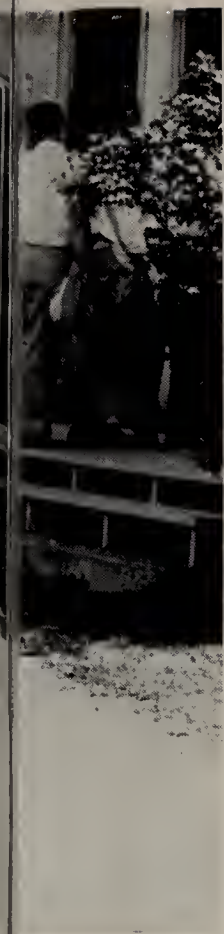
UPON his arrival at the Receiving Unit, the new recruit completes the primary paper work most necessary for the initial administration of his training. Here he is given complete medical and dental examinations, inoculations, and a real "crew" haircut. He then receives a full sea bag of Navy uniforms and accessories, all of which are carefully checked by trained personnel in order to insure a comfortable fit.

After completing a battery of aptitude and classification tests, he is finally channeled into a newly-formed company under the command of a Chief or First Class Petty Officer.

Each company commander—especially selected for his demonstrated leadership abilities, professional qualities, and service experience—stays with his men from the time the company is formed to the day they graduate and complete their basic training. Because of his influence on impressionable recruits his attitude determines the attitude of those under him. It's a 24-hour-a-day job for the best petty officers the Navy can muster. To the recruits serving under him, he is a parent, guardian, and teacher—all rolled into one.

Necessary dental work is completed





Nothing is taken for granted



Ear examination . . .



Blood pressure . . .

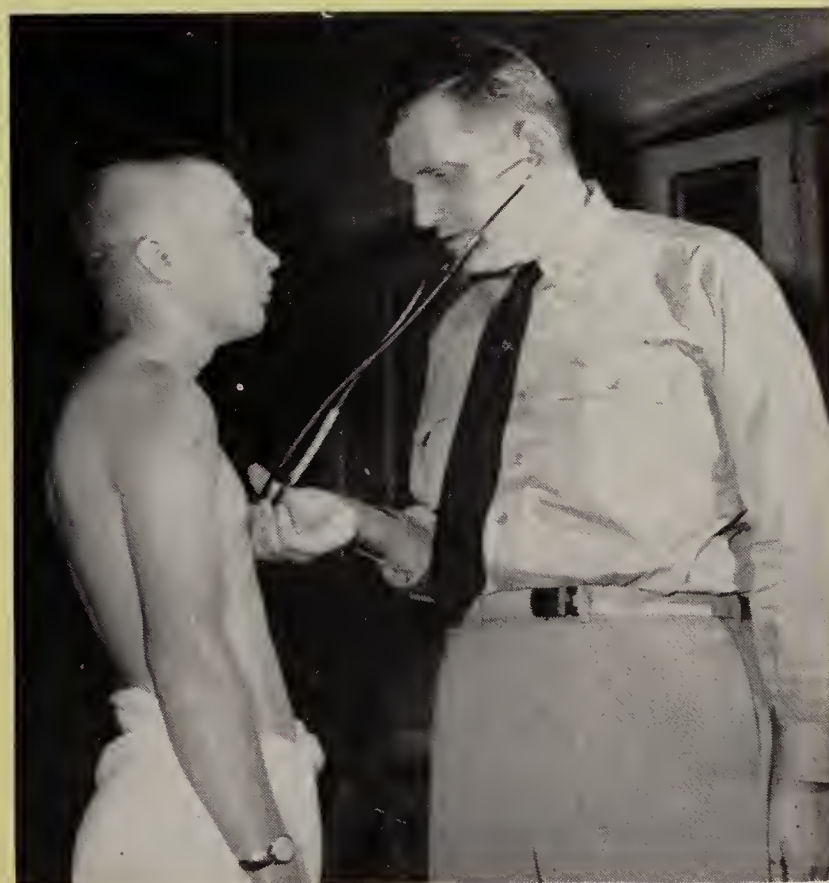


Blood type . . .

Insurance for future health



Final heart check



OUTFITTING a recruit in proper uniforms that fit is a carefully planned evolution. Pictures on these pages indicate to some extent, from measurements to stenciling, how the process is accomplished.



The first measurement



Accuracy is most important



Squared for the first time



Beginnings of a full sea bag



More?



Each item is checked for fit.



Allowance is made for gain in weight.

Stencil your name on everything.



First class Personnelman holding an individual interview



Special qualifications testing

CLASSIFICATION

DURING the first day of in-processing, a vital phase of Navy life—that of Classification—begins. By means of a battery of aptitude and other tests, followed later by personal interviews, each recruit's previous training and education, past experience, skills, aptitude, motivation and personal interests are explored, analyzed and considered in relation to Navy jobs. The end result of this classification process is the eventual assignment of a recruit upon gradu-

ation to a general detail with further on-the-job training, or to a technical school for training in specialized fields. Whatever the assignment, the classification procedure insures that—within the practical limits of modern personnel selection techniques—each individual is channeled into a billet wherein he will be able to contribute his utmost toward the over-all accomplishment of the Navy's mission.

Basic Battery testing



Indoctrination



"We of the Armed Forces have a job to do: Our task is to perfect ourselves in fighting techniques, condition ourselves to serve and to emulate the valiant Americans of other days. The achievement of those goals always brings a sense of self-respect and rightful pride which in themselves constitute a rich reward."

Admiral Robert B. Carney, U.S.N.



A Fourth Regiment classroom building



Instruction in a fundamental military courtesy

INDOCTRINATION

THE recruit is first assisted in effecting a transition from civilian to Navy life during his period of Indoctrination. It is an integral part of this orientation program to instill a sense of self-respect and pride in achievement. During the first week of a recruit's training he is told by his commanding officer: "We expect you to grow physically and mentally; but also morally and spiritually. The opportunity for individual achievement, you will find, is one of the underlying, fundamental Freedoms of American Democracy."

To better his understanding of the government and country he has sworn to defend, the recruit participates in practical citizenship training. He is alerted to Navy Regulations and rules of conduct; he begins his study of the Uniform Code of Military Justice by which all personnel

in the Armed Forces today are guided and protected.

It is here that the recruit becomes acquainted with the customs, traditions, and courtesies of the U. S. Navy; their importance is explained in the Commanding Officer's Welcome Aboard Talk: "Good manners are an expression of the golden rule—their observance and application are a hundred fold more necessary in the Navy than in civilian life."

The new recruit understands that he has barely skimmed the surface of nautical "know how", but realizes that he is beginning to build for himself a firm foundation upon which to base his advancement to a station of respect as a man who has achieved confidence in himself through belief in God and country.

Weekly tests keep motivation high





Commanding Officer and Executive Officer welcome new recruits



All trainees must pass a Final Achievement Test

The Commanding Officer, Executive Officer, Department Heads, and Company Commanders at the Departure Talk



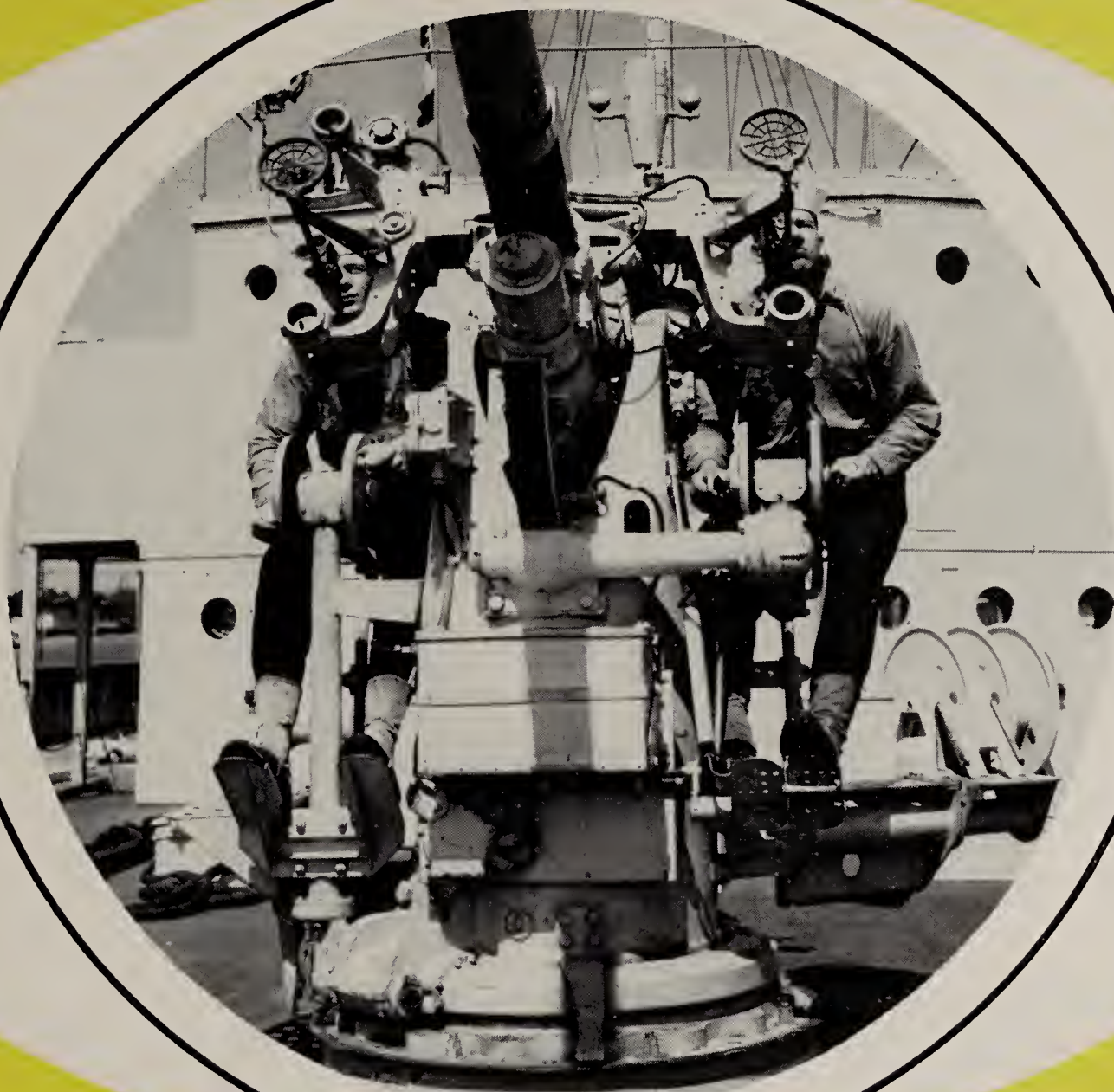


There are many questions to be answered by instructors

Practical problems in citizenship are discussed in the classroom



Ordnance and Gunnery



"Quantitative and even qualitative weapons' superiority is of little consequence without properly trained and properly motivated men to use them."

Admiral Robert B. Carney, U.S.N.

ORDNANCE & GUNNERY

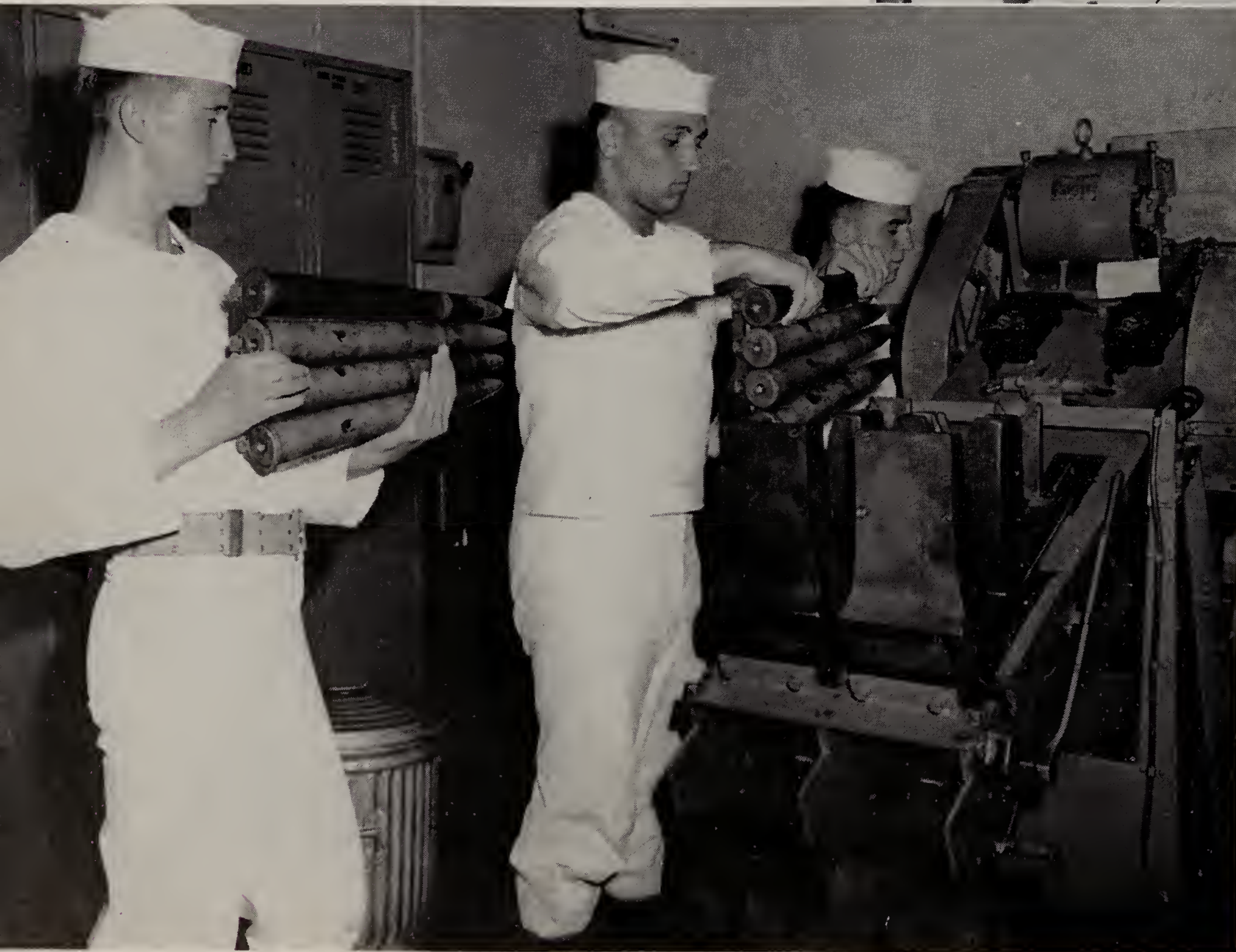
THE usefulness of a Navy rests primarily upon the fact that it can use its offensive and defensive weapons effectively at sea. Inasmuch as most seamen usually become members of a naval gun crew, it is essential that a recruit in basic training gain a fundamental knowledge of the weapons and ammunition he is most likely to encounter while serving at sea.

Lectures and classroom instruction are held and wide use is made of models, mock-ups and motion picture of naval guns in action. Practical demonstrations and participation of the recruit

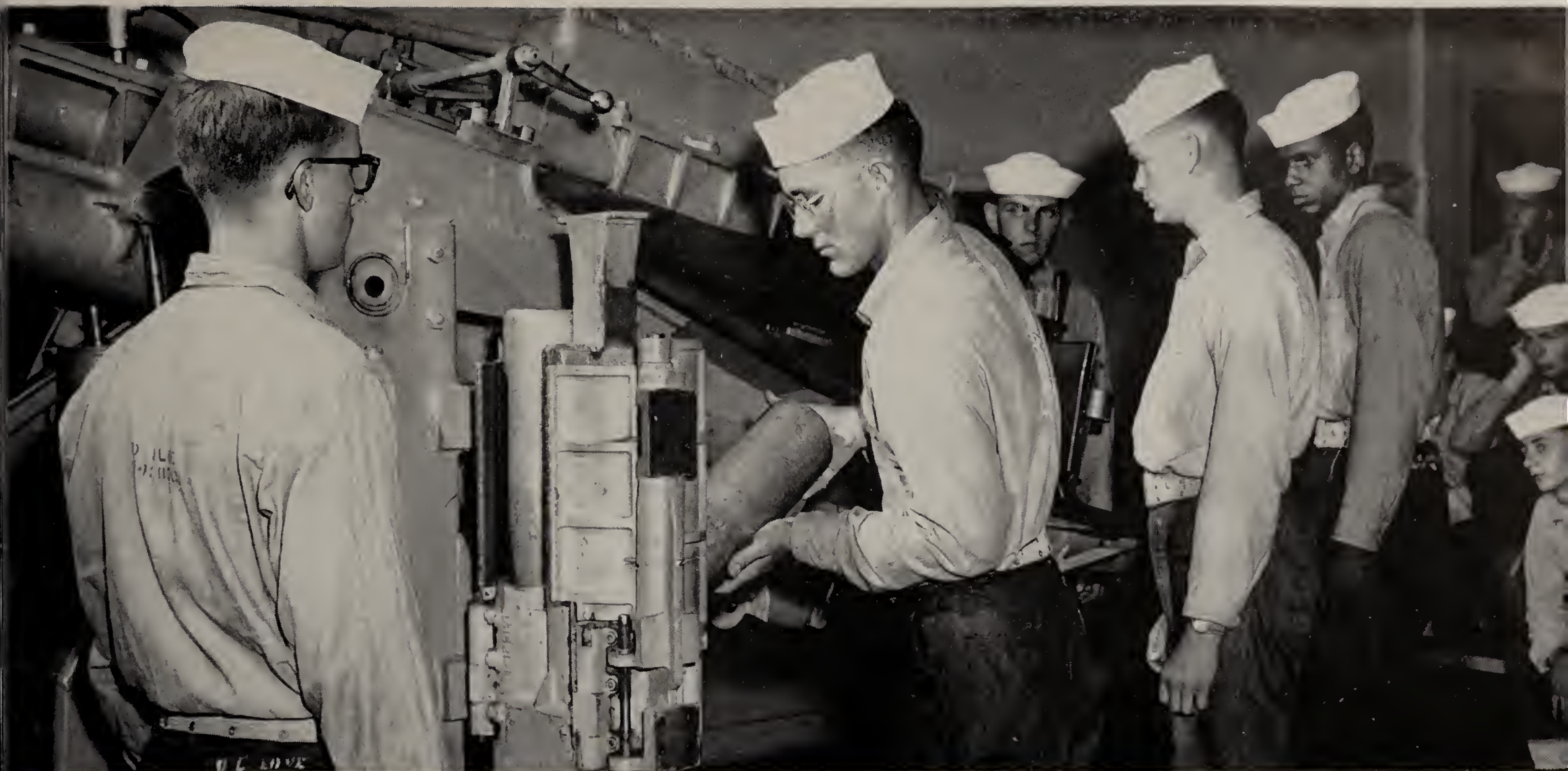
in actual gun and loading drills predominate. Safety precautions are strongly stressed in every period of instruction and strictly enforced in all drills.

Each recruit is also taught the nomenclature and use of various small arms including the Garand (M-1) rifle, carbine, Thompson sub-machine gun, Browning automatic rifle, and the .45 caliber automatic pistol. In addition, he actually fires the .22 caliber rifle marksmanship course on the small-bore indoor range.

A Gunner's Mate explains the proper procedure for handling 40mm ammunition.



Team work on a 40mm loading machine.



Group instruction in the 5"/38 caliber loading machine



Observing safety precautions
in loading a cartridge case

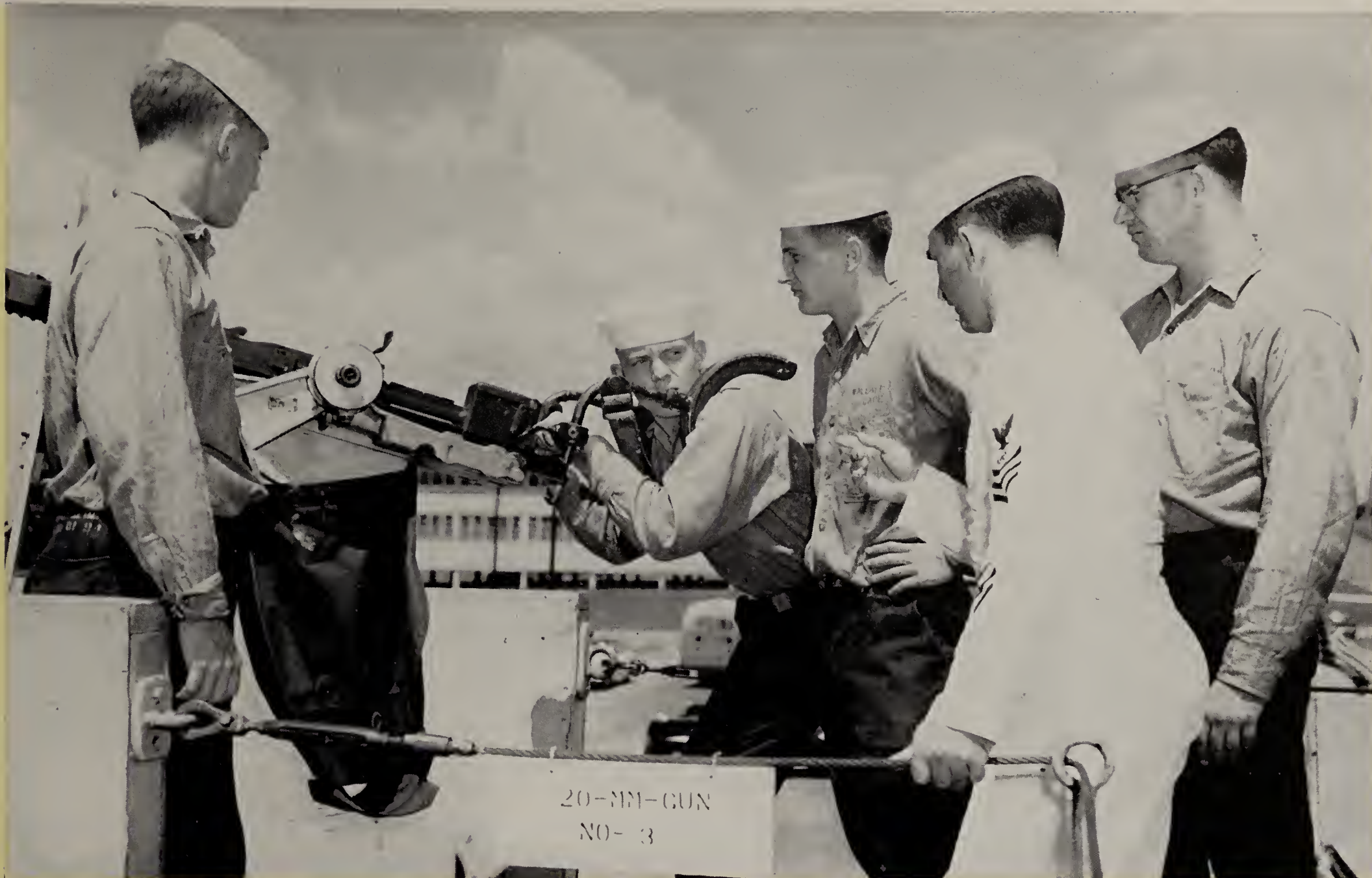
Explanation of the various code
markings on a 5"/38 projectile





Exacting instruction and rigid observation of safety precautions on the firing range. Practical experience is obtained through actual firing of .22 caliber rifles.





Anti-aircraft guns are fully examined and the importance of proper techniques is demonstrated on gun mounts.





Stripping and cleaning service rifles



Repairing a guard belt

Cross sections of projectiles are closely examined



Seamanship



*"Sea supremacy, like the sea itself, is something the sailor
—and his country—must never take for granted."*

Admiral Robert B. Carney, U.S.N.

SEAMANSHIP

NO MATTER what his technical specialty may be, every Navy man must first be a real sailor and a competent seaman.

In recruit training, the new Navy man is taught the rudiments of seamanship and closely associated subjects. Here he learns "marlinspike seamanship"—how to select, use, knot, splice and care for lines and ropes. He also becomes acquainted with the nomenclature of a ship—learning the names and locations of all structural parts, the compartments, and the many and varied fittings found aboard a modern naval vessel.

As part of his seamanship training, the re-

cruit is made familiar with common deck gear, ground tackle, mooring procedures, and the types and uses of various small craft. He practices elementary signalling, operates battle telephones, and learns the important duties and responsibilities of a lookout.

Finally, participation with his shipmates in general drills on board a mock ship not only enables him to put his newly formed skills into practice as an individual, but also teaches him the vital necessity of coordinated group action in routine evolutions as well as in the event of any emergency.



A complete familiarization of the interior design of a ship is required

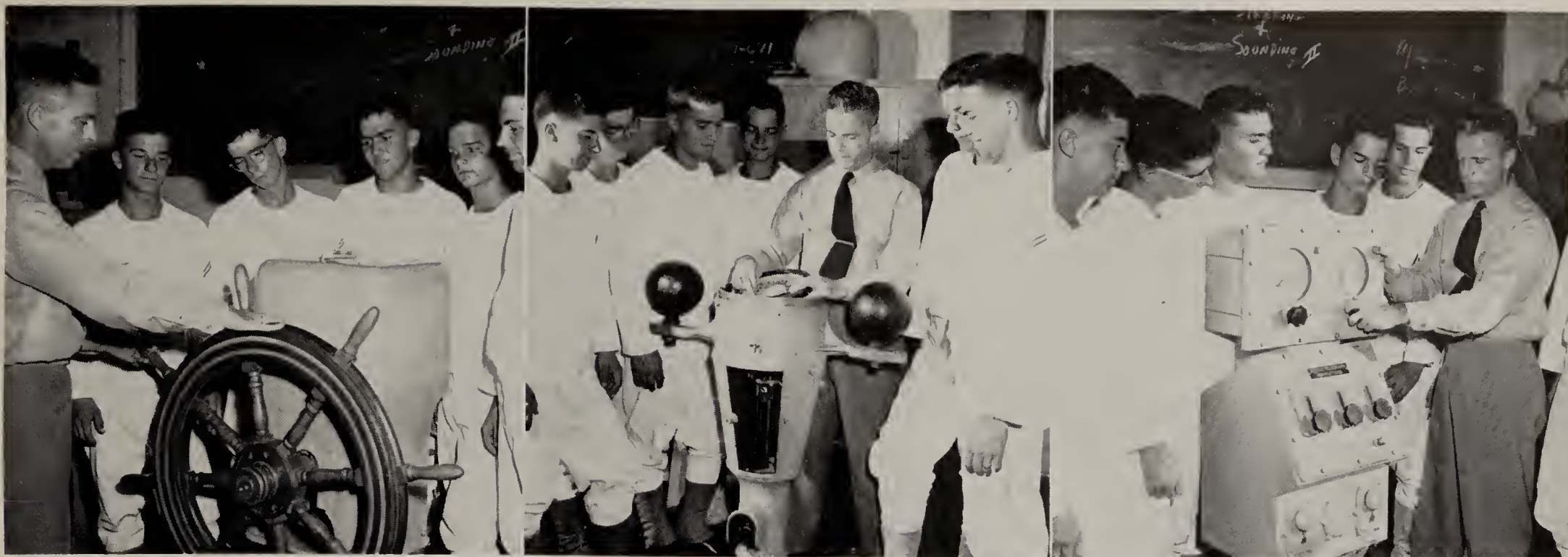


A scale model is used to teach the fundamentals of hoisting and lowering a life boat

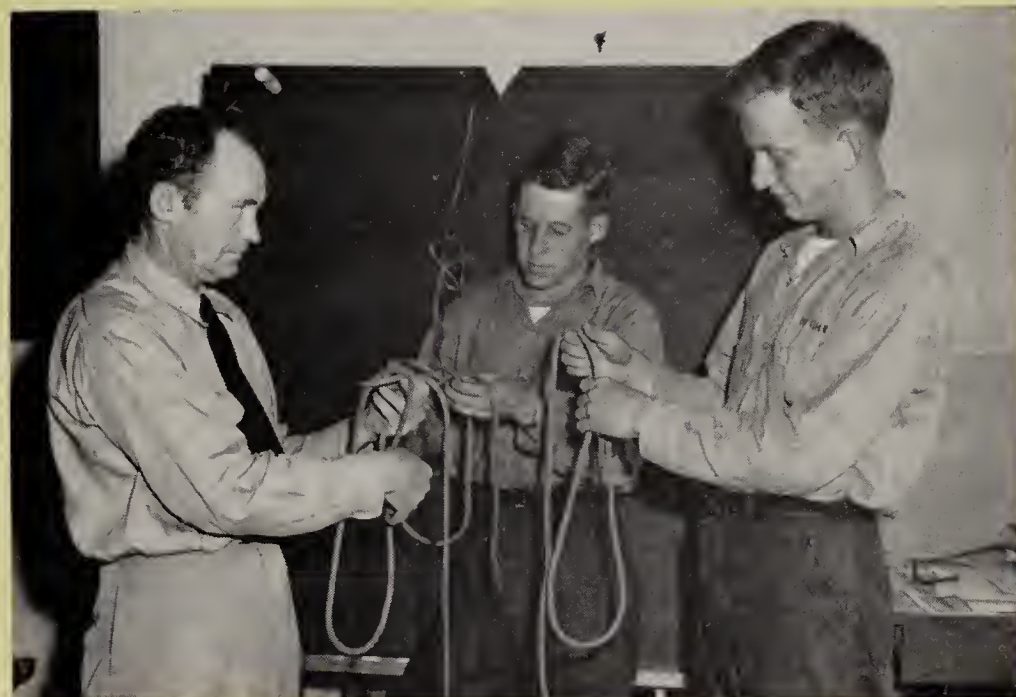
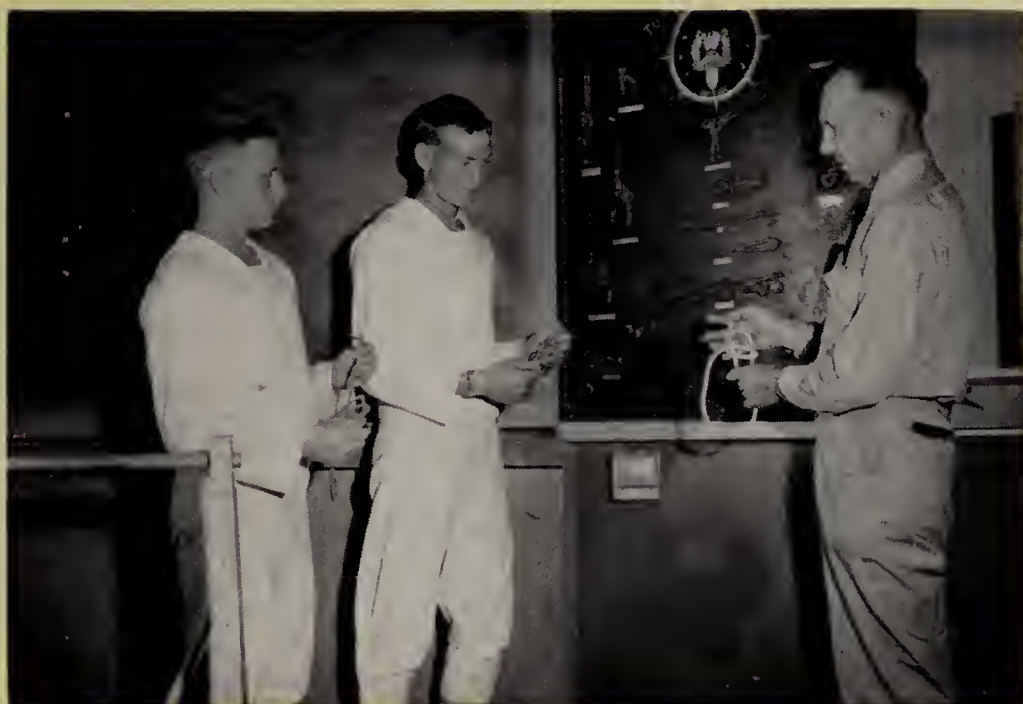


After classroom instruction on scale models, we work with boats, lines, and tackle.





The wheel, magnetic compass, and engine order telegraph

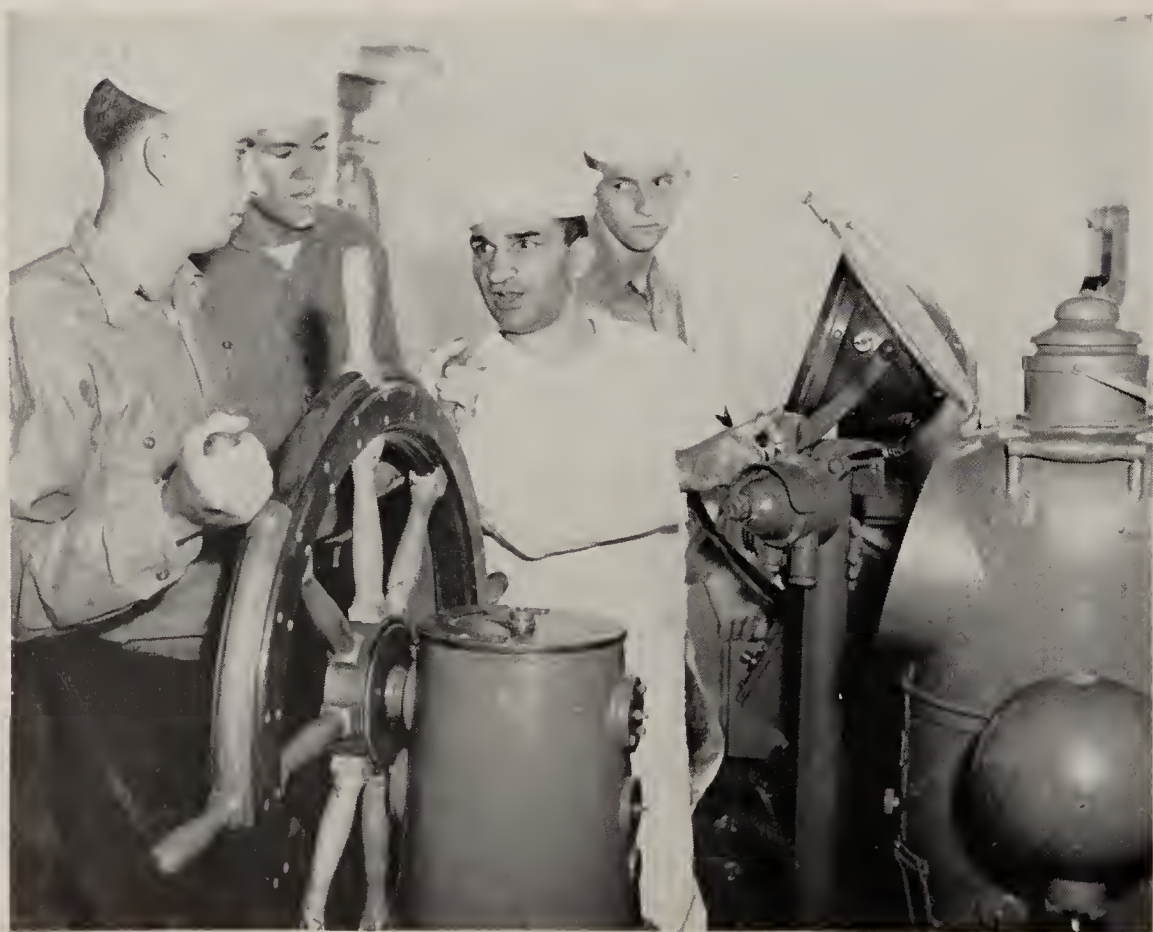


Instruction in Marlinspike Seamanship teaches recruits to tie knots, bend lines, and throw hitches.





The Recruit Training Ship Commodore



Steady as she goes!



Putting classroom knowledge to work



Instructions before a
General Quarters drill



For neatness, a line is faked down



The National Ensign



Visual signaling practice



The Union Jack



How to use a heaving line



Mooring lines ready to run out



Heave in on the bow spring



Square away the boat lines



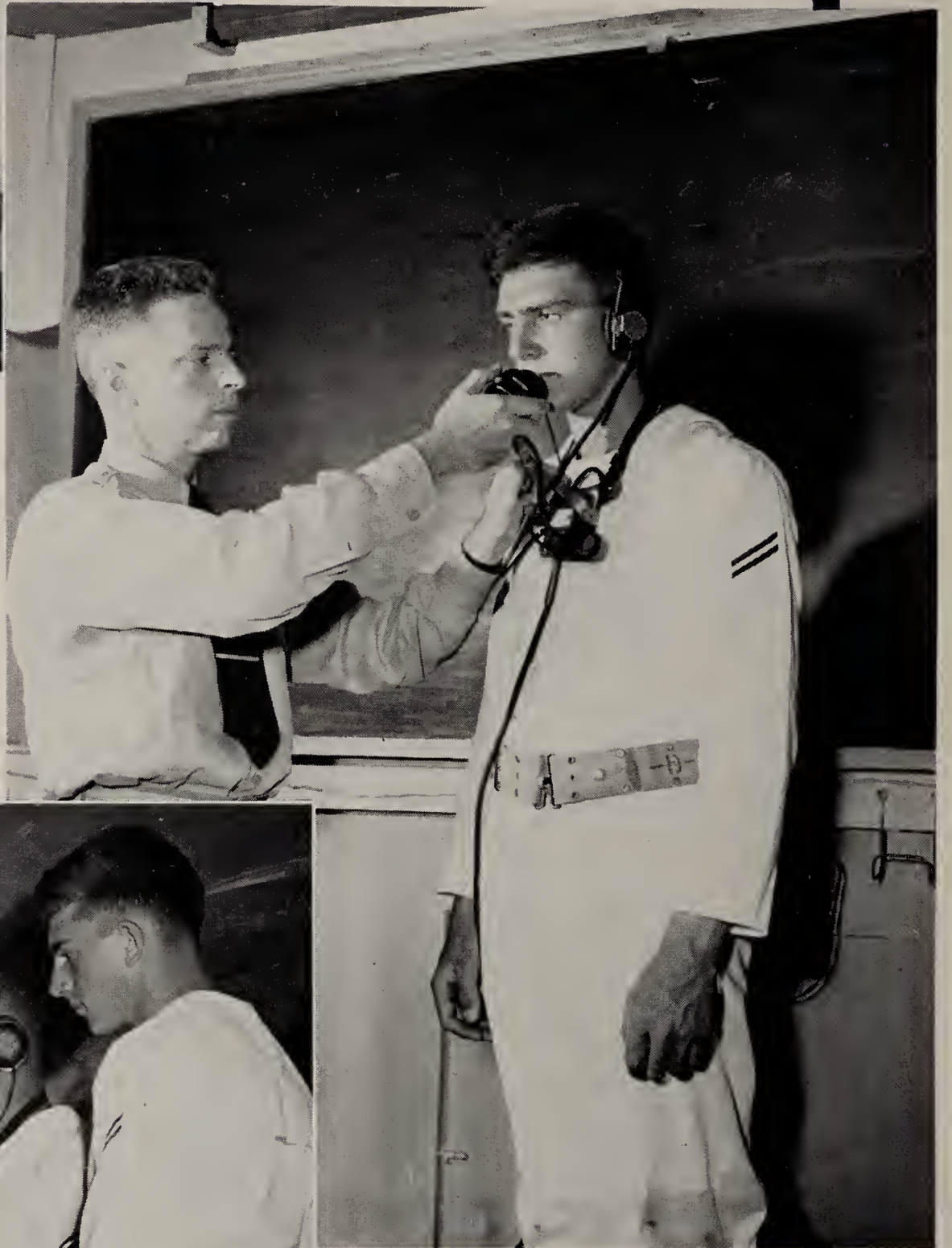
Coil the extra line on deck



Double up all lines



This is a sound-powered telephone



You will be using these before very long



Speak loudly and clearly!

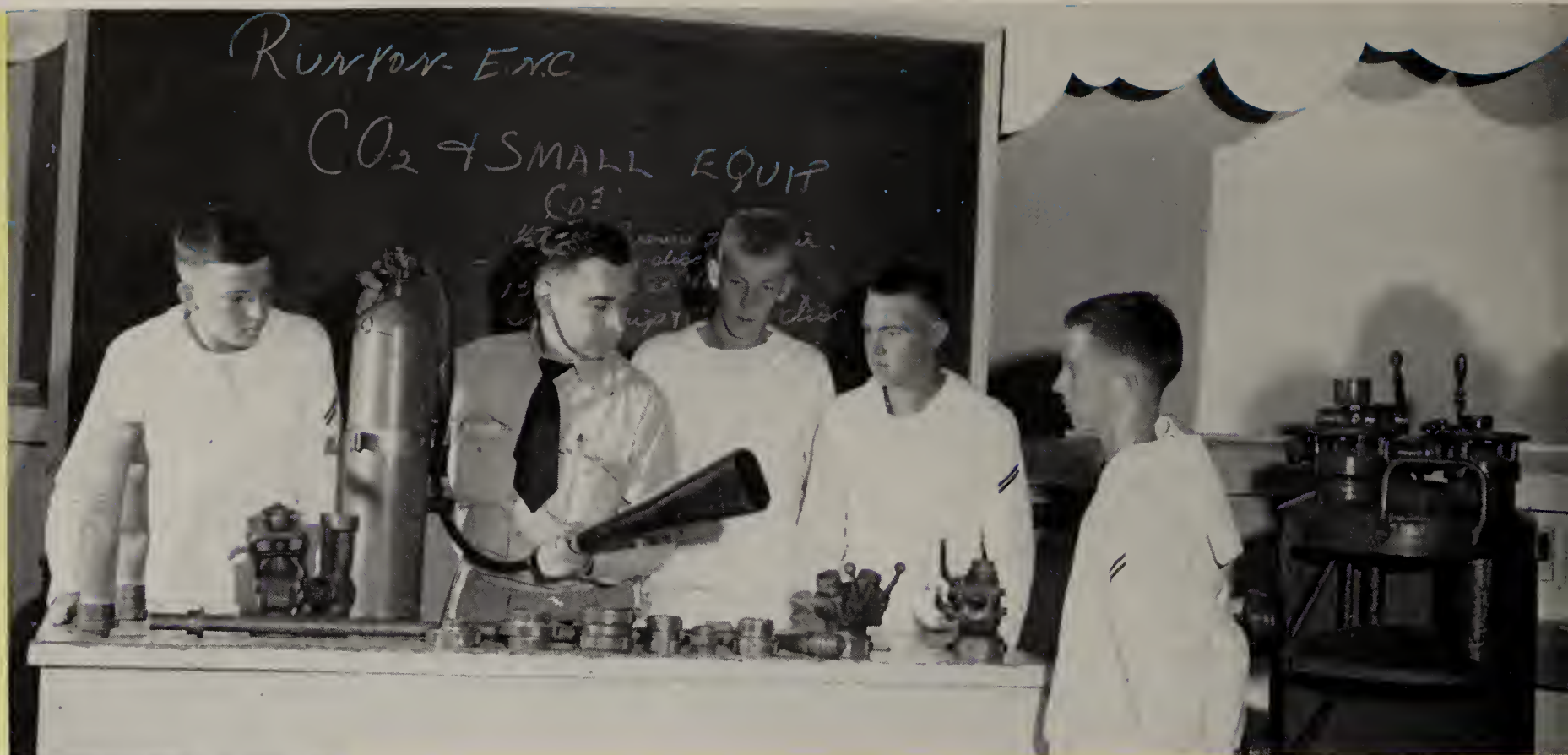
Damage Control



"Unless the capability, the brains, the guts, and the integrity of the people are up to snuff, the rest of it doesn't make very much difference. You could lose with the best equipment in the world."

Admiral Robert B. Carney, U.S.N.

many items used for fighting fires



Demonstration of Handy Billy Pump

DAMAGE CONTROL

THE Navy realizes the tremendous potential of fire, both in peace and war, and has taken counter measures by establishing an effective fire fighting training program throughout the service. Accordingly, an introductory experience in actual fire fighting is given to every recruit in basic training.

First, he is taught the simple chemistry of fire so that he will understand the nature of the various kinds of fire. Then, he is thoroughly instructed in the use of each piece of the highly specialized Navy fire fighting equipment, and in the battle-tested methods employed in combatting all kinds of fire, both afloat and ashore.

After thorough indoctrination in

the equipment, operating techniques, and safety precautions he— together with his shipmates in small groups and guided by experienced personnel — actually extinguishes raging oil and gasoline fires in simulated shipboard compartments, various structures, and a mock aircraft.

Included in this area of instruction is the presentation of the elements of gas warfare and radiological damage control. Each recruit is acquainted with factual data concerning the major effects of an atomic bomb explosion and is shown how potential damage to personnel can be greatly reduced by planned action.

Some classes are held in the field





Preliminary connections



Trying out the Navy all-purpose nozzle



Going into a leeward fire



Proper tactics for subduing a blazing fire



Low velocity fog

High velocity fog



Wild hose demonstration, a lesson in safety precaution



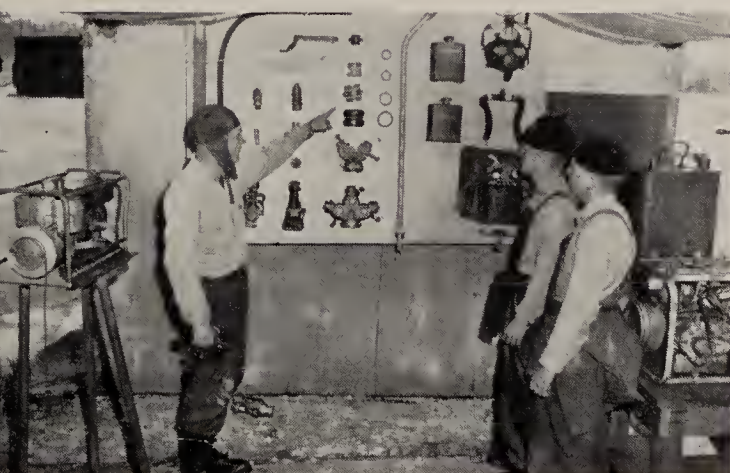
Mock-plane fire . . .



. . . efficiently smothered by foam



The Handy-billy



A final check on various uses of equipment



Oxygen breathing apparatus



Atomic, Biological, and Chemical Warfare Defense class



A very real test



Last minute instructions on the field



It works!



On board ship, lives are saved

Physical Training



"The Navy is designed to guarantee freedom of the seas in peacetime, and control of the seas in wartime. It serves no other purpose. But inasmuch as seventy percent of the earth's surface is water, it is a most important purpose indeed."

The Honorable Robert B. Anderson



Boxing



for exercise and entertainment

PHYSICAL TRAINING

A SOUND mind in a sound body is one of the basic aims of recruit training. A Navy man must be physically fit to withstand the rigors of a seagoing life; he must be a qualified swimmer who can safely leave a sinking ship and live to fight again; and he must have developed, through athletic competition, a sense of fair play, a team spirit, and a fighting heart.

Integrated into the recruit curriculum and considered of equal importance with academic work, the physical training program has, as its main objectives: the development of good posture, muscular coordination, strength, ability and endurance in recruits. These objectives are met through many physical activities including

calisthenics, confidence course, boxing, wrestling and other combative sports, swimming and sea survival and first aid.

All of a recruit's physical training is not regimented. The Navy recognizes the value of recreational athletics. In addition to his participation in the competitive company, battalion, regimental, and brigade scheduled sports activities, the recruit is encouraged to engage voluntarily in spontaneous games of an athletic nature in his free time; and adequate facilities and competent supervisors are provided for his convenience and enjoyment while exercising at play in his own area.



Self-defense



for practical application or merely sport



Touch Football



Tug-O-War



Calisthenics designed to develop muscular coordination



Baseball



Volleyball

The standard U. S. Navy life-jacket

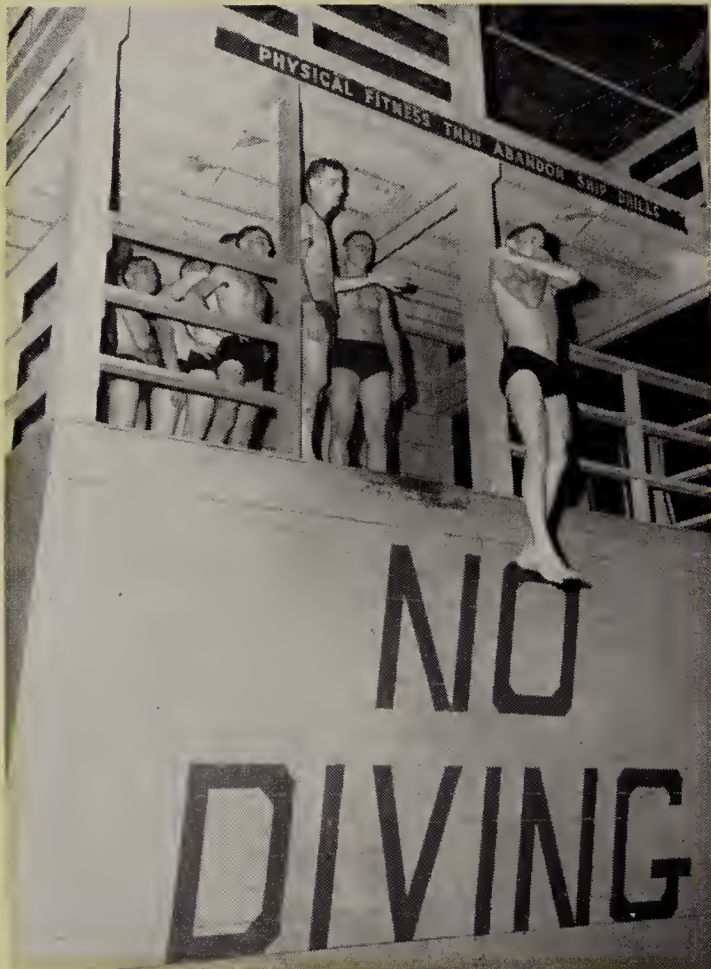
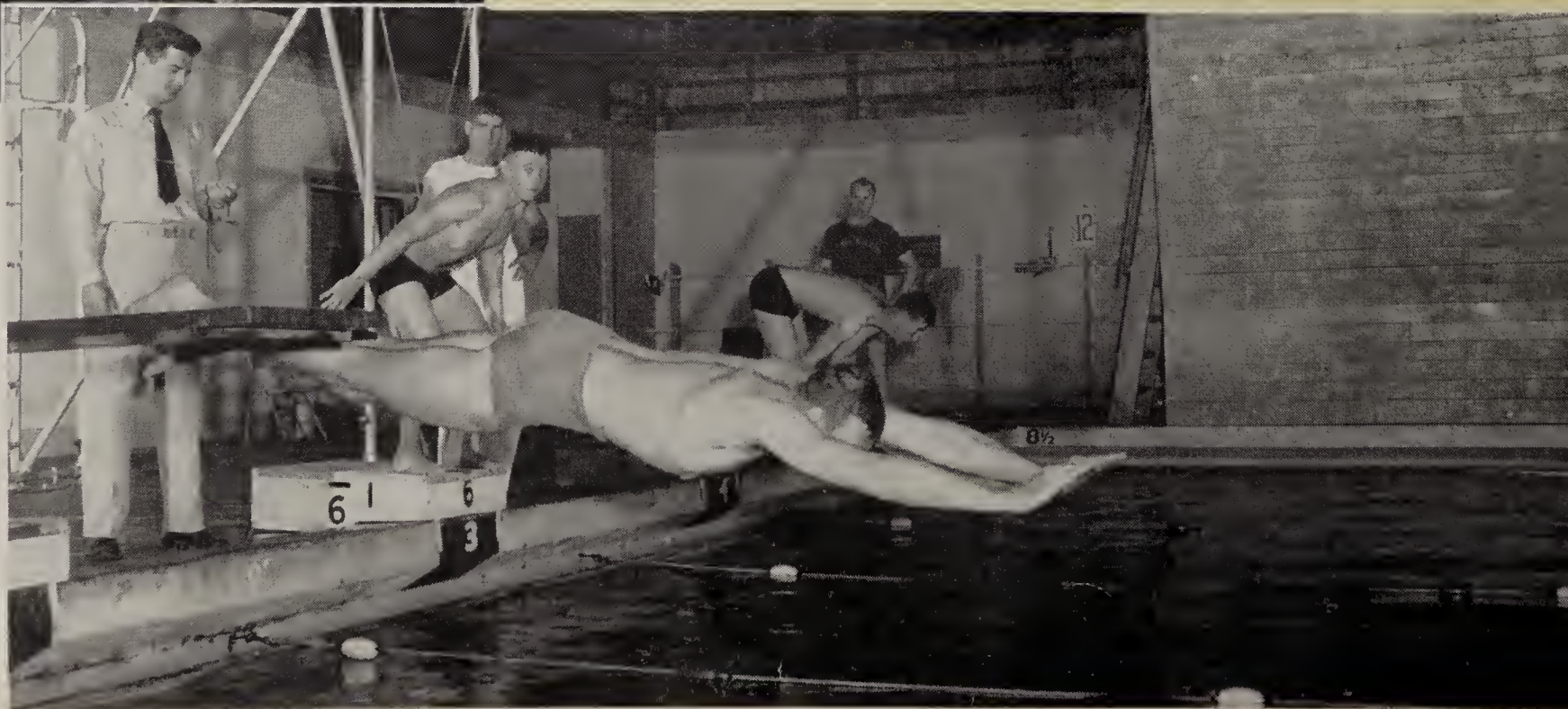


Flotation devices are used to assist in overcoming fear of water



The newest method of artificial respiration

Advanced swimmers qualify for competition





Stamina and agility are required to successfully complete the confidence course



Many of the obstacles are designed with the structure of a ship in mind to prepare recruits for life aboard ship.



Fundamentals in First Aid form a natural part of training



Military Drill



"The men and women in uniform are conspicuous individuals because they, like the weapons they operate, represent a public trust. No action of the individual, nothing he writes or says to the public goes unnoticed."

Admiral Robert B. Carney, U.S.N.



Physical drill with arms—the forward lunge

MILITARY DRILL

MILITARY drill, as well as physical drill with arms, plays an important part in bringing a recruit's mind and body up to that high standard of mental and physical stamina demanded by naval duties—afloat or ashore—in times of peace or of war.

Physically, a recruit develops military bearing, strength, ability and endurance through individual muscular coordination necessitated by the vigorous activities comprising military drill. Mentally, he learns the real meaning of self-discipline, develops a keen respect for leadership, and forms healthy and lasting habits of instantaneous response to commands from those in authority.

Through the medium of competitive military drills, inspections and reviews the recruit soon develops a real understanding of the importance of team work and a realization of his responsibilities to himself, his shipmates, and his unit. And he learns that any unit which is imbued with an indomitable "esprit de corps" is invariably a winner.



Position of ready



Diagonal lunge



Drill Officer about to make an inspection—present arms



Dress right, dress

A rigid inspection of men and arms



Semaphore drill



Surprise inspection!

AMERICAN SPIRIT HONOR MEDAL PRESENTATION

THE AMERICAN Spirit Honor Medal is a medalion offered and provided by the Citizens Committee for the Army, Navy and Air Force, Inc., of New York, N. Y. The American Spirit Honor Medal has been accepted by the Department of Defense for use as an award to enlisted personnel who, while undergoing basic training, display outstanding quali-

ties of leadership best expressing the American Spirit—Honor, Initiative, Loyalty, and High Example to Comrades in Arms. This medallion has also been accepted by the Department of Defense for the promotion of closer ties between the Armed Services and the Civil Communities of the continental United States in which the Armed Services establishments are located.



Reviewing Officer presents Honor Man certificates



Reviewing officer presents American spirit Honor Medal and Honor Man Certificates

Ship's Work Training



"The NAUTILUS is the beginning of a new chapter in the history of sea power. As an American sailor, I look beyond this newcomer, as marvelous a product as she is, and see the succeeding generations of atomic submarines and other atomic powered ships, and, as I look, new vistas of American sea power unfold."

Admiral Robert B. Carney, U.S.N.

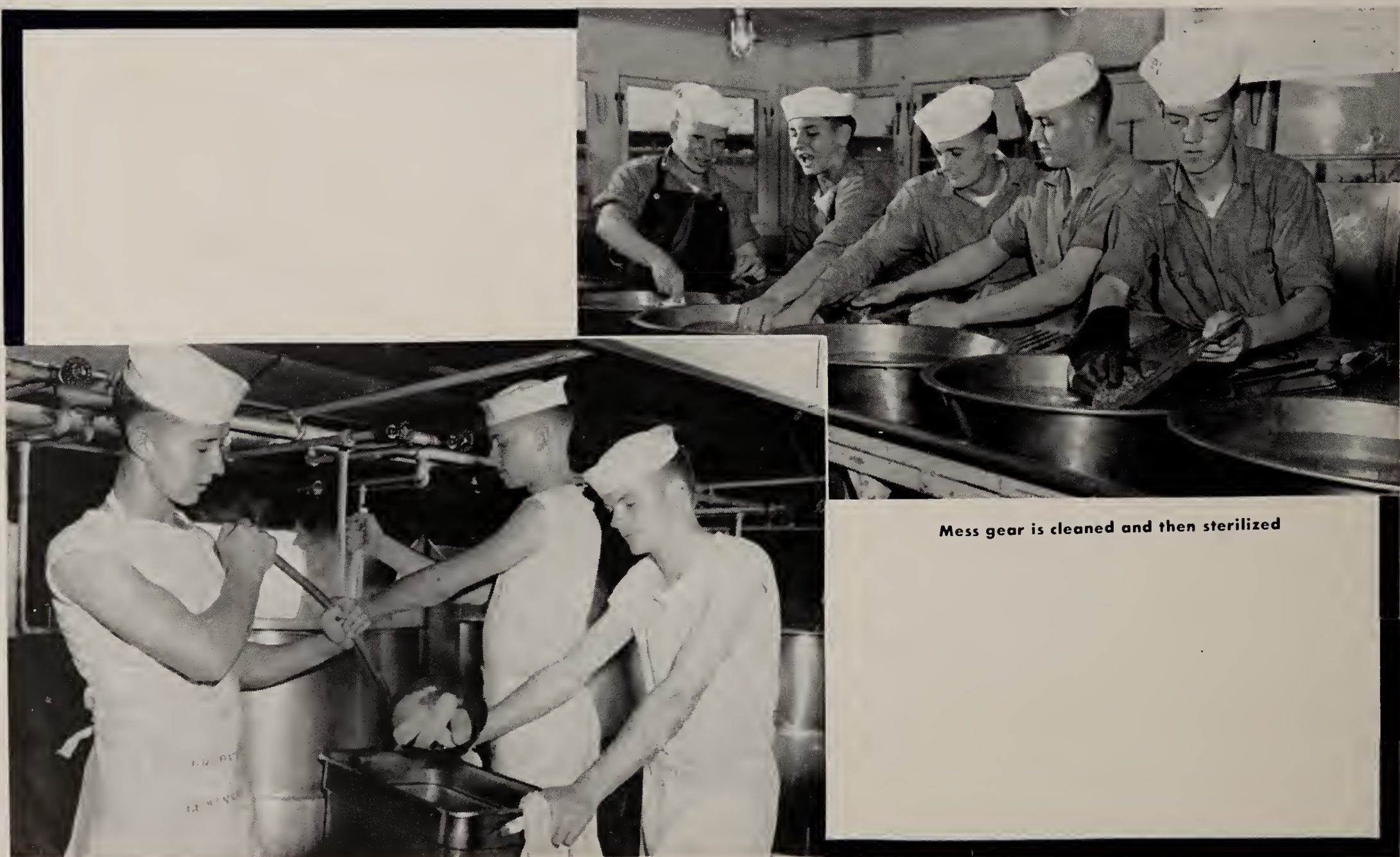


Scullery detail

SHIP'S WORK TRAINING

ONE phase of each recruit's basic training is devoted to practical experience in the routine chores of mess-cooking, housekeeping, and general maintenance under the careful supervision of well trained and experienced petty officers. During his service training period the recruit learns "by doing" how to perform his share of the routine tasks that maintain the fighting readiness of personnel and equipment, and make a ship or station a healthy, happy place in which to live.

Mess-cook details put into practice the principles of proper food handling; and cleaning details exercise sanitation techniques which have been taught in classes conducted by specialists of the Hospital and Medical Service Corps. Crews of recruits assigned to Masters-at-Arms perform a variety of stevedoring, maintenance and cleaning jobs, all of which are duplicated on board any ship or station of the Naval Establishment.



Mess gear is cleaned and then sterilized

Replenishment



Future commissarymen?



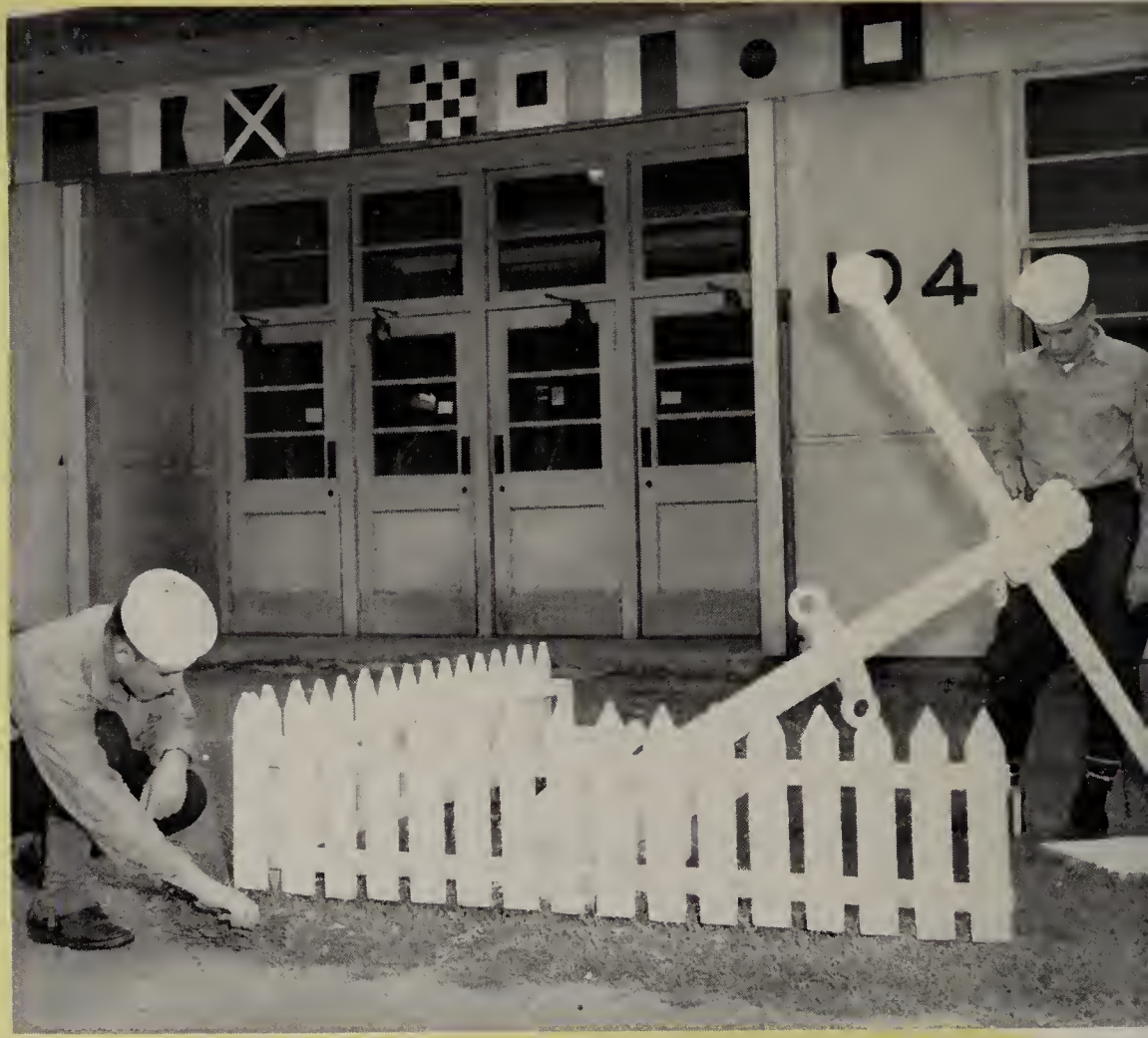
Condiments must be replenished after each meal



One of the eight chow lines in each mess hall



An orderly assists the Captain's Chief Yeoman in his administrative duties



Keeping the grounds ship-shape



A messenger delivers schedules to all regimental areas



Routine chores maintain cleanliness

Barracks Life



This picture is dedicated to the thousands of mothers who have baked cakes and pies and sent them to their sons. In the Navy there is nothing like a package from home.



Clothes are washed every day

BARRACKS LIFE

A LARGE percentage of a recruit's time is spent in and around his barracks. Here the man is first taught, together with his shipmates, how to live in a limited amount of space in a harmonious and yet comfortable manner. Here, also, is stressed the importance of cleanliness of personnel and barracks; and the necessity for good personal conduct and considerate manners; all of which are most essential in promoting the morale, dignity, integrity and physical well-being of men serving together under the rigorous conditions of naval life.

In his barracks the new Navy man is instructed in the purpose and importance of watch standing; and is impressed with the necessity for being constantly alert while performing his responsible duties as a sentry.

Daily inspections of recruits and of the barracks area are made to insure that the high standards of cleanliness and conduct are being properly met. The recruit soon learns how to wash and care for his many articles of clothing and personal gear; and how to stow them properly in a seabag or a shipboard-type locker.

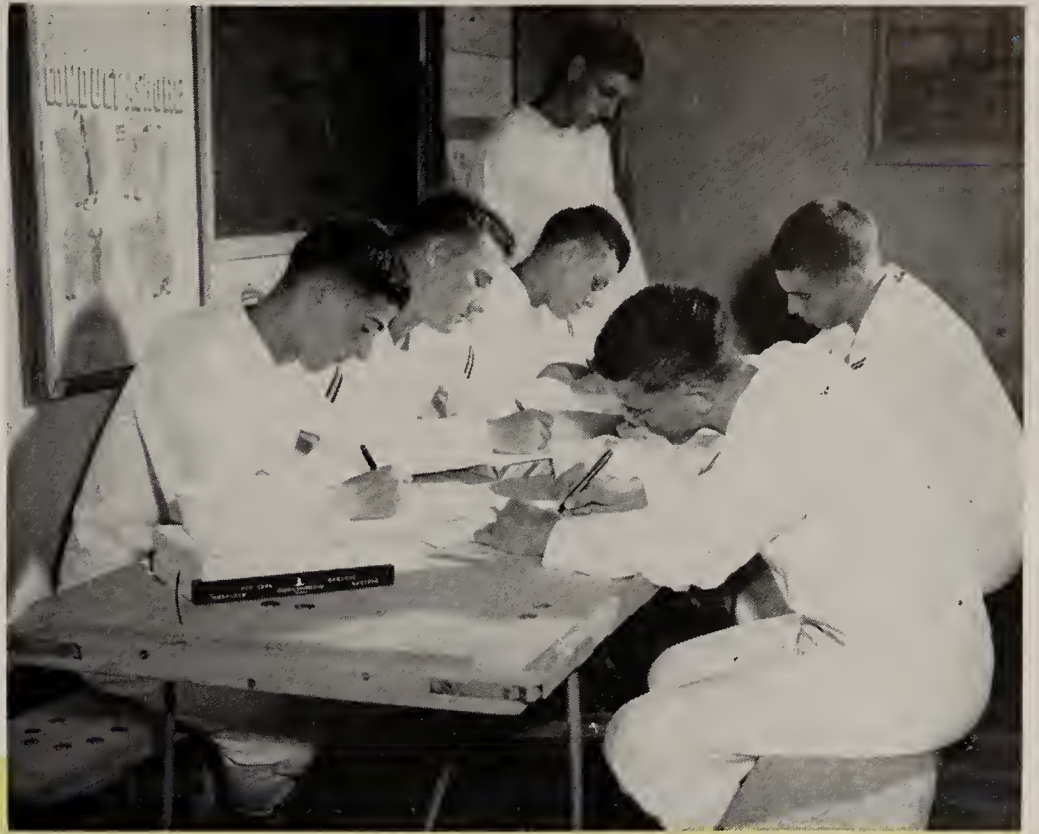
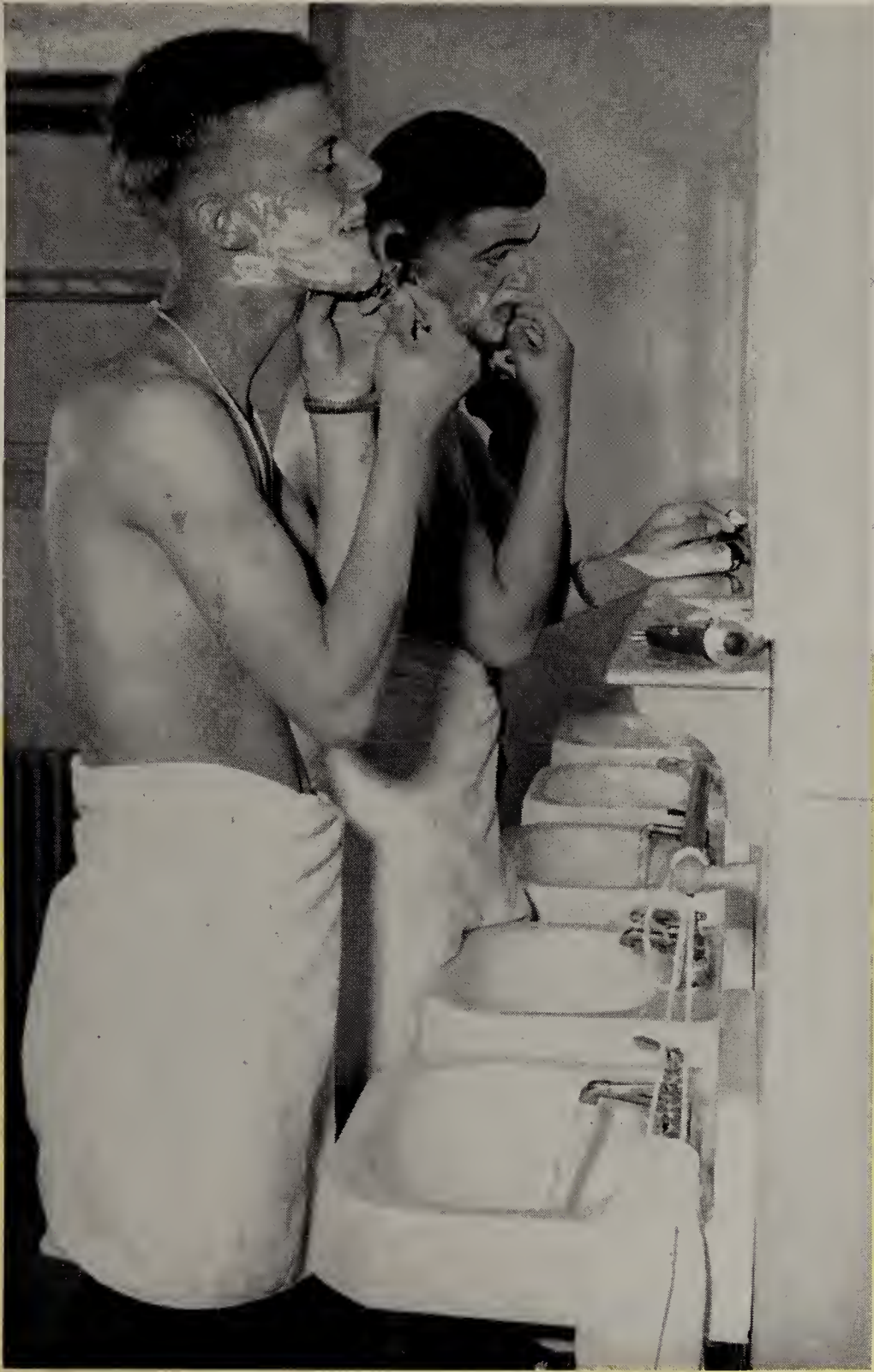
It is in his barracks, too, that the recruit learns much about Navy life from his company commander; and it is here that he does much of his out-of-class studying. Receiving mail, writing letters, engaging in conversation and other fraternal activities are important highlights of his barracks life.



Clouds of clothes



Alert sentries on clothesline posts



Letters home



Recruit Educational Petty Officer holding an all-important review of classroom instruction



Mail call



Battalion Commander's Personnel Inspection



A rigid locker inspection



Company Commander with his company



Company Commander's inspection



Practical demonstration of rolling clothes

Religious Life



"The greatest decisions of human history have been wrought by companies of believing men, because men who devoutly believe in something will always triumph over those who do not believe greatly in anything."

The Honorable Robert B. Anderson



Jewish divine services



Passing the wine for Kiddush

RELIGIOUS LIFE

THE Navy recognizes that every means must be exercised to strengthen the moral, spiritual and religious lives of naval personnel. All commanding officers are directed to insure that all personnel are reached by group instruction and by personal interview on all matters that promote the realization and development of these values consistent with religious beliefs of the individual concerned.

In order to insure that the opportunity of continuing the religious practices and tradition of his home life is present, chaplains of the major faiths and denominations are assigned to each regiment of recruits in training. Voluntary classes of religious instruction are held regularly at times when all personnel are free to attend.

Closely allied to the religious program is the character and moral guidance series of lectures presented by the chaplains. These men, with years of experience in the naval service, both afloat and ashore, are particularly well qualified for this most important task. In a course of lectures, the recruit is acquainted with the many and perplexing problems which will confront him during his Navy career; and is shown the right and wrong solutions to each.

Thus, with his ideals and convictions strengthened and bolstered by a strong religious and moral foundation, the new Navy man is better prepared to serve his God and his Country with distinction, honor, loyalty and devotion—not only as a sailor, but also as a citizen.



Catholic Mass



Protestant divine services



Center Chapel



Catholic distribution of Holy Communion



Protestant communion service



Choir rehearsal

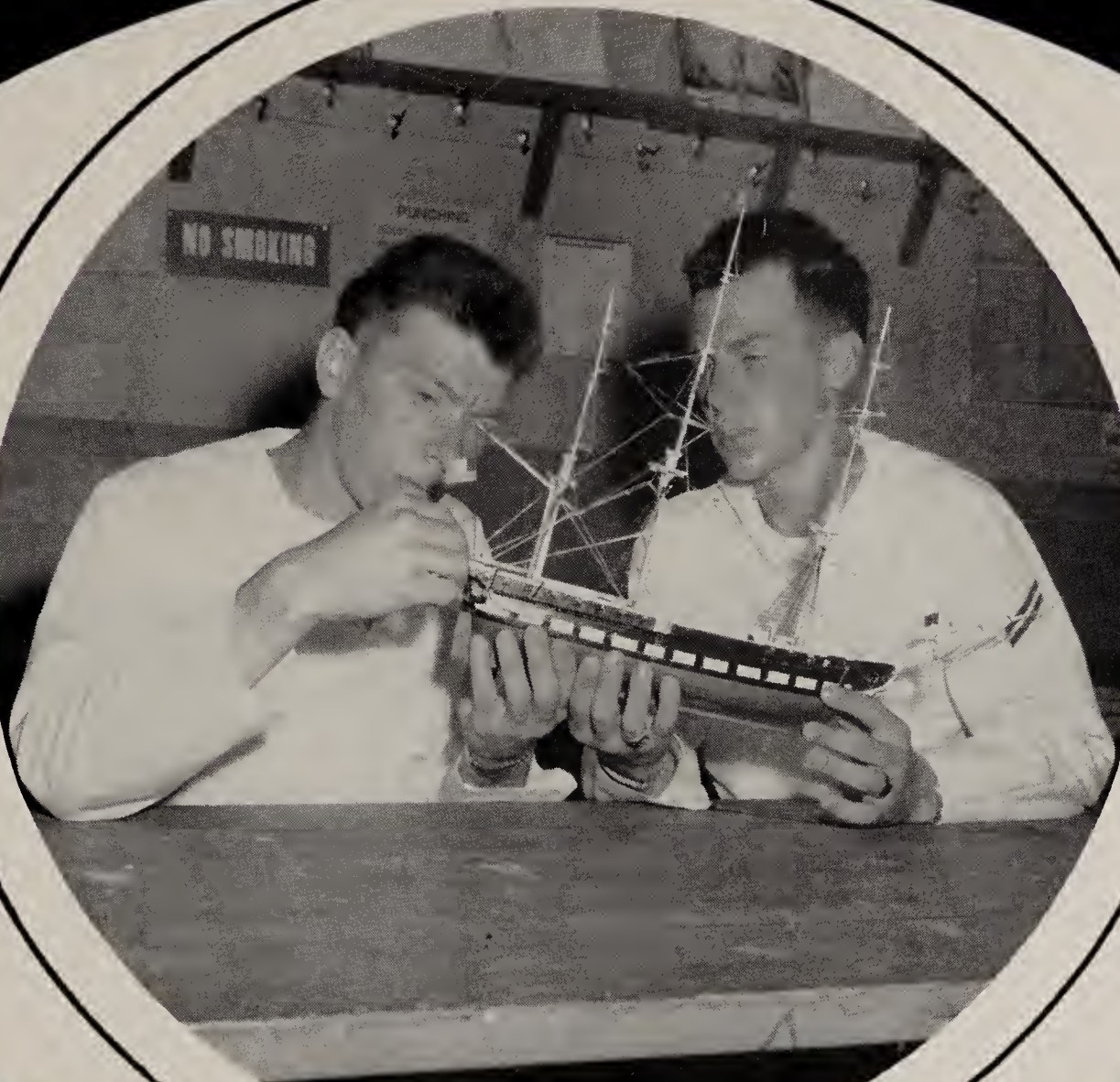


Character and moral guidance lecture



A recruit discusses his personal problems with a chaplain

Recreation



"Morale, in the military man, is that spiritual quality which causes him to rise above danger, reverses, and even boredom. By that standard our morale emphatically is not low."

Admiral Robert B. Carney, U.S.N.

RECREATION

TO maintain peak efficiency throughout his period of basic training, each recruit must have a proportionate amount of work, sleep, and play. Recreation, therefore, becomes a vital part of his training. A staff of experienced officers and chief petty officers, together with civilian librarians and recreation directors, works constantly to provide relaxation, amusement and entertainment for the recruit during his off-duty hours.

Perhaps the most popular type of recreation afforded the recruit is the recruit dance held each month in a regimental drill hall. Senior companies of recruits play host to the recruit WAVES and to USO junior hostesses from adjacent communities. USO chaperones, duty officers and officers and their wives attached to the command are present to help everyone enjoy the affair. A recruit dance orchestra provides the music; and free refreshments are available to all throughout the evening.

A recreation building in each regimental area

provides many facilities for relaxation. Here the recruit may bowl, play ping-pong, billiards, pool and other games, enjoy television and radio or listen to a variety of records. An attended library of books and current magazines, and a comfortable reading room, is available to him. In addition, a Navy Exchange store, snack bar and soda fountain are open for his convenience.

At frequent intervals, variety shows, name bands and USO shows visit the command to entertain the recruits; and each Saturday and Sunday evening the latest movies are shown in the regimental drill halls. For the hobbyist there is a well equipped hobby shop where the interested recruit may work in leather, metals, wood, plastics or model building.

Best of all, perhaps, are those visiting days when the recruit may entertain his family and friends at the Recreation Center; or, in the summer, enjoy eating an outdoor lunch with them in the picnic area.



A player carefully lines up his shot in a friendly game of pool



Return serve at ping-pong

"Happy Hour" before movies





Recruit dances are attended by Waves and USO Junior Hostesses



Rug-cutters



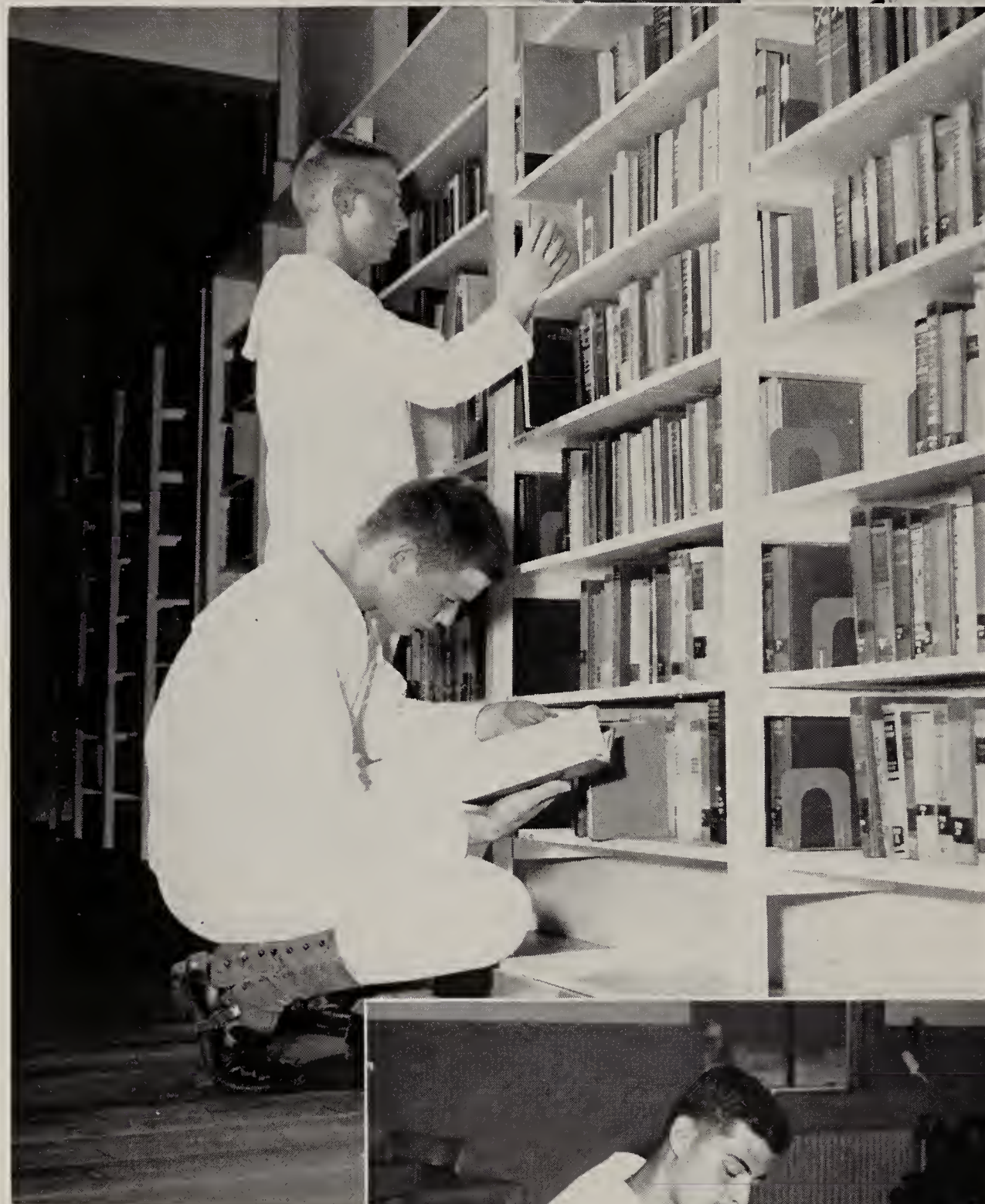
For the enjoyment of all

Buffet table at a recruit dance

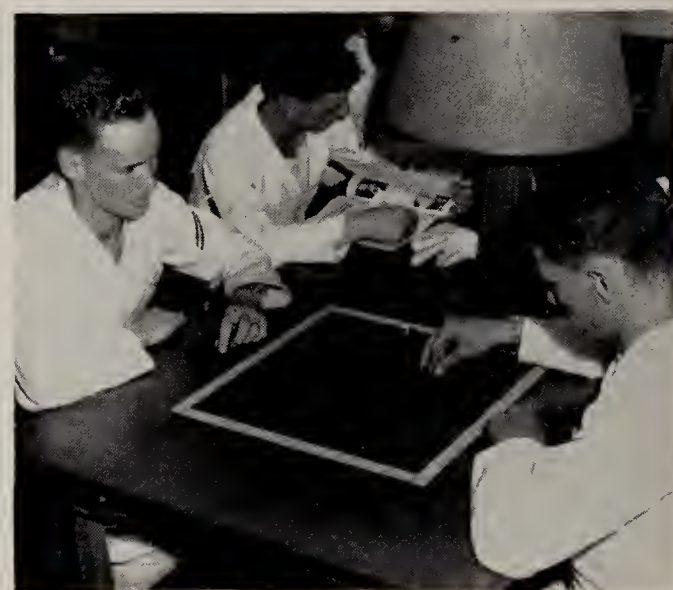




Recruits visit the Navy Exchange Cafeteria during their leisure hours



er 5,000 books are available in each library.



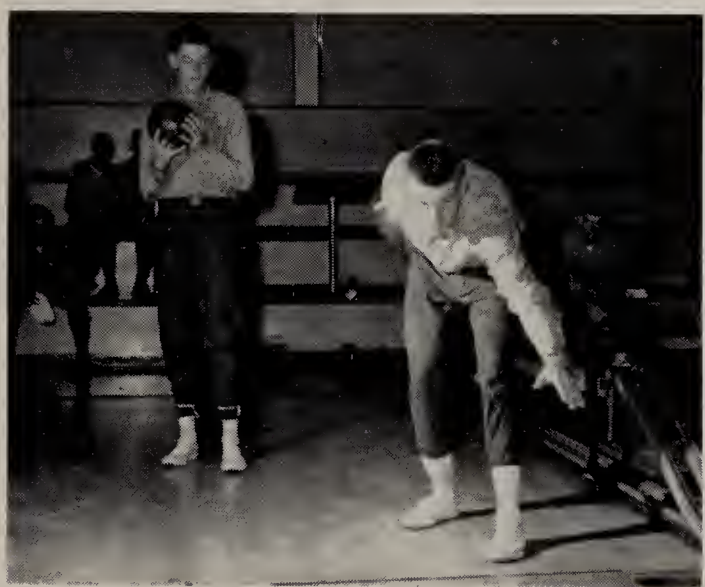
Checkers offers a change of pace



Periodicals for every taste



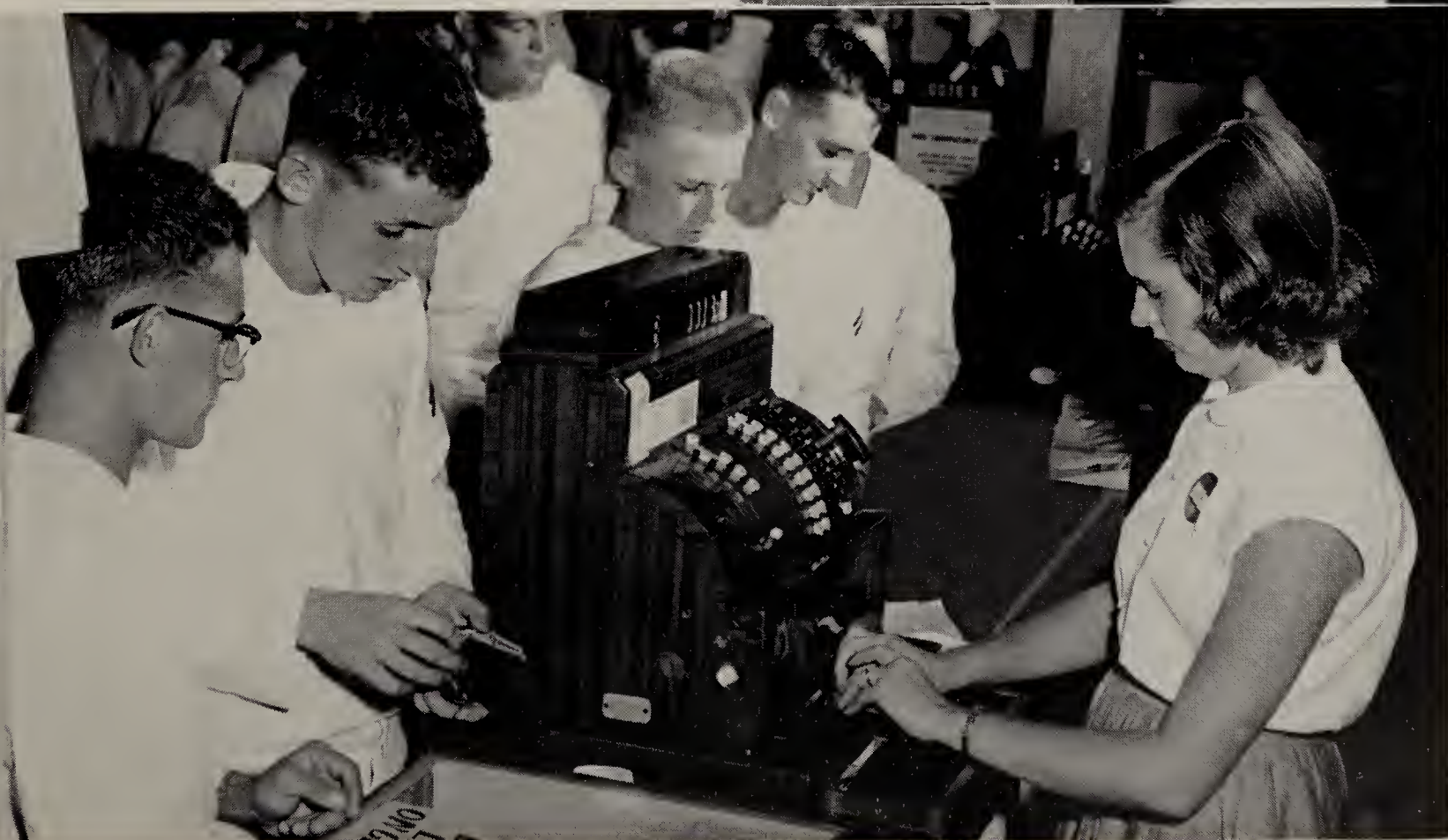
A refreshing pause



A possible strike



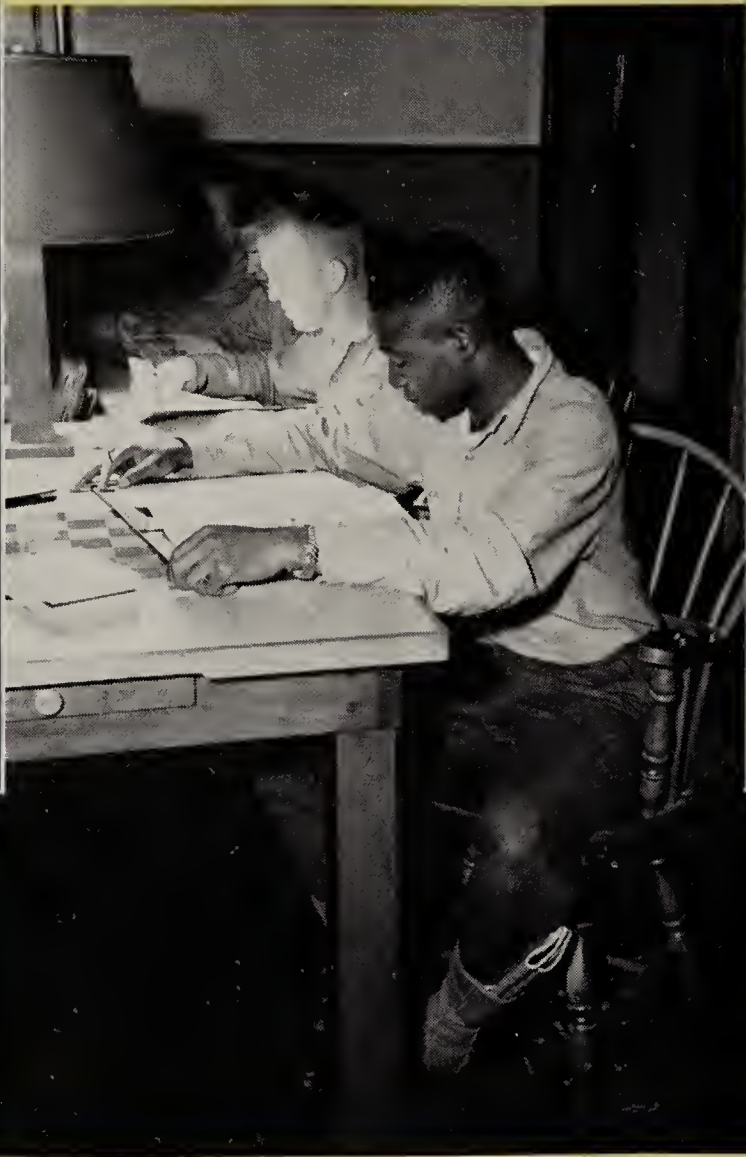
Recorded classical and modern music available for all



The Exchange



Completed call



Waiting for the call to clear



Boot Training finished—
home in three days



Adequate picnic areas are available for parents' visiting days

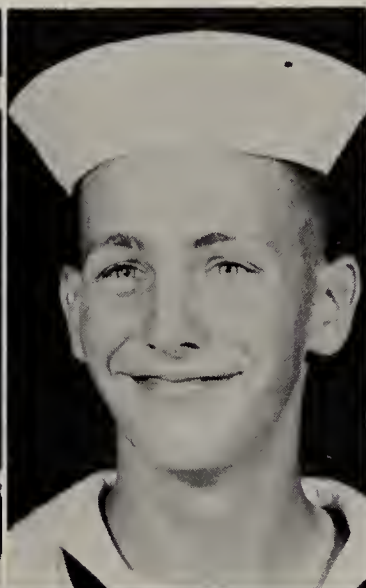
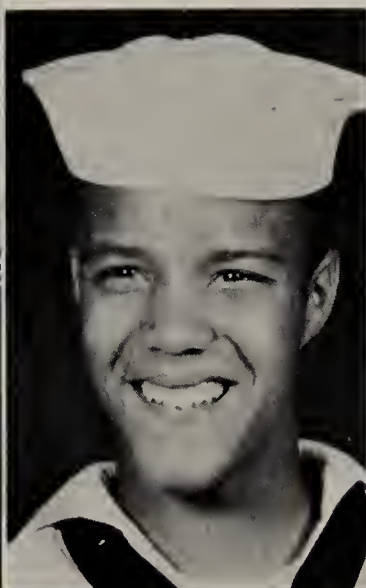
W. C. BURNS, BMI
Company Commander

COMPANY 202

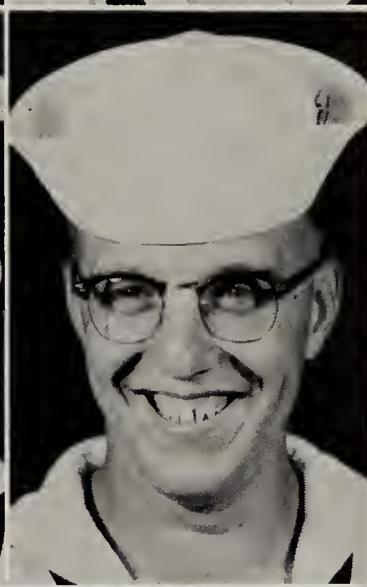
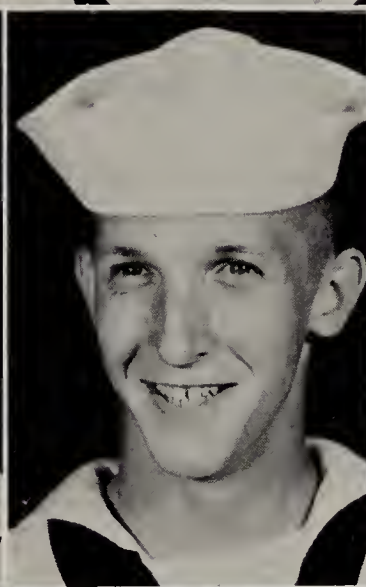
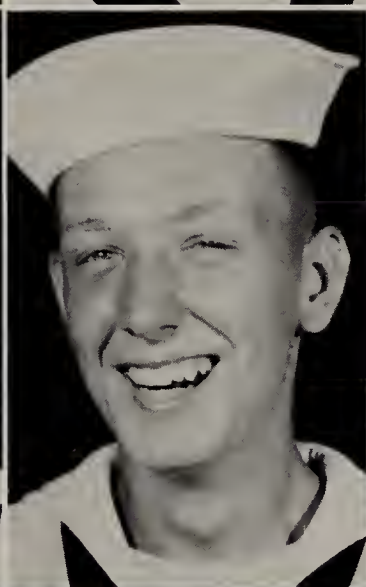
24TH BATTALION 2ND REGIMENT

Commenced Training: 21 May 1955

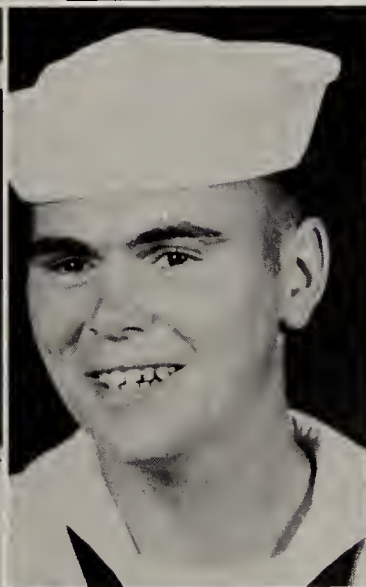
Completed Training: 26 July 1955



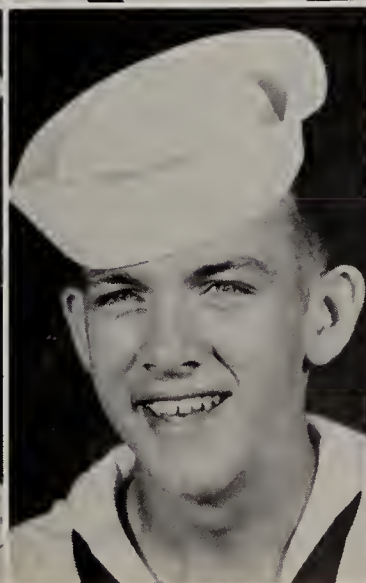
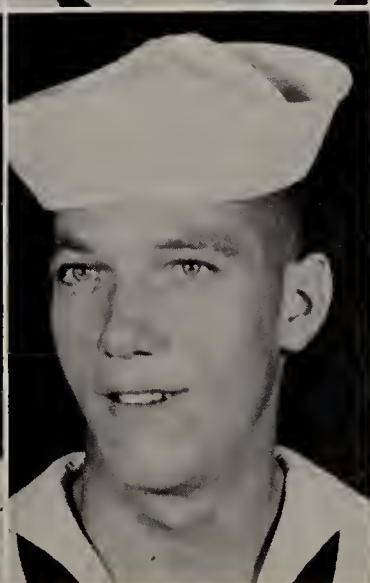
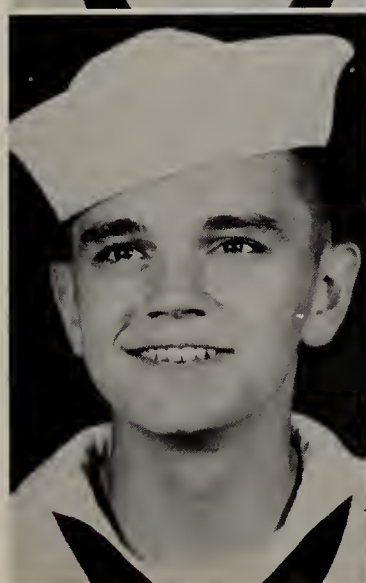
Morris W. Allen
Richard A. Blauch
Marion K. Brace



James H. Brown
Gerald E. Chalkiadi
Leon F. Cieszynski
Leo G. Dillon
Daniel J. Donovan

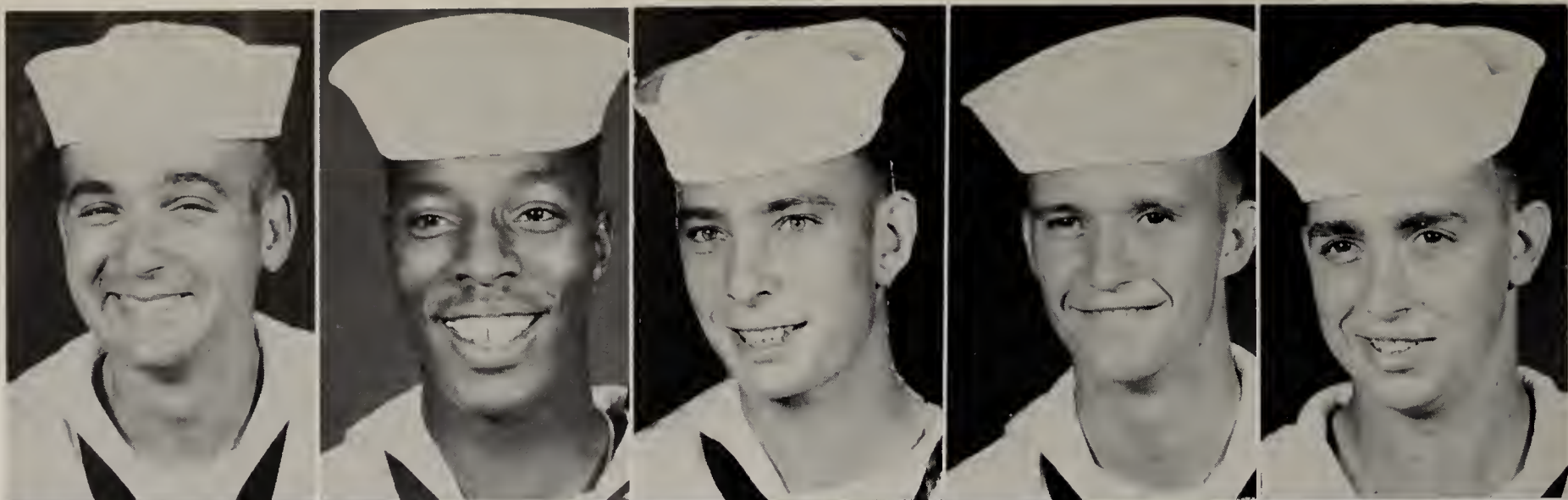


Louis G. Eyerly
William R. Faulkner
Claude P. Fournier
R. T. Gallagher
Franklin D. Hale

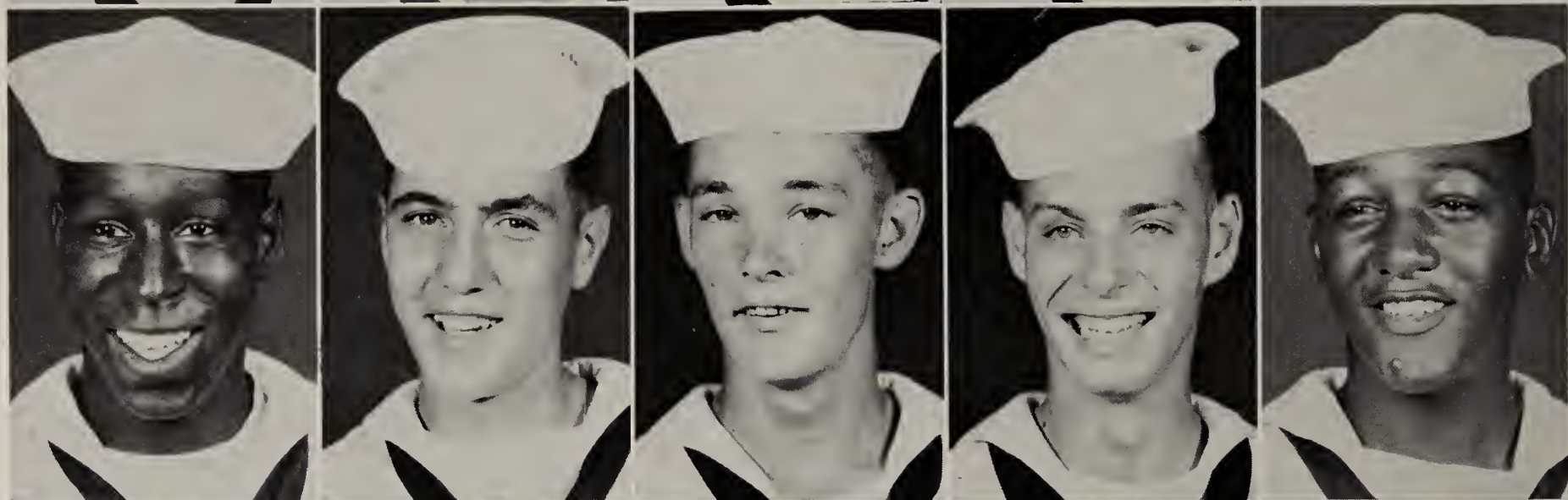


Arthur E. Haller
Robert L. Hipsher
Elmer J. Howard
H. J. Hunteerton
Thomas Johnson

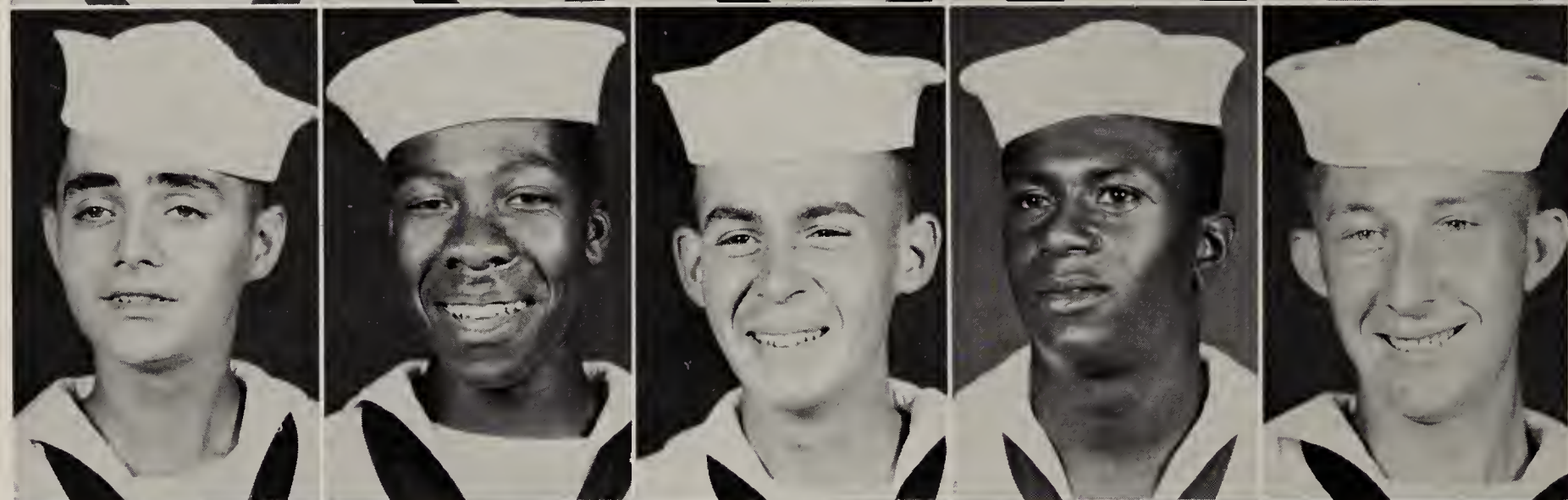
William H. Jones
 Thomas K. Jordan
 Ronald Kearns
 James J. Lister
 Phillip S. McDermitt



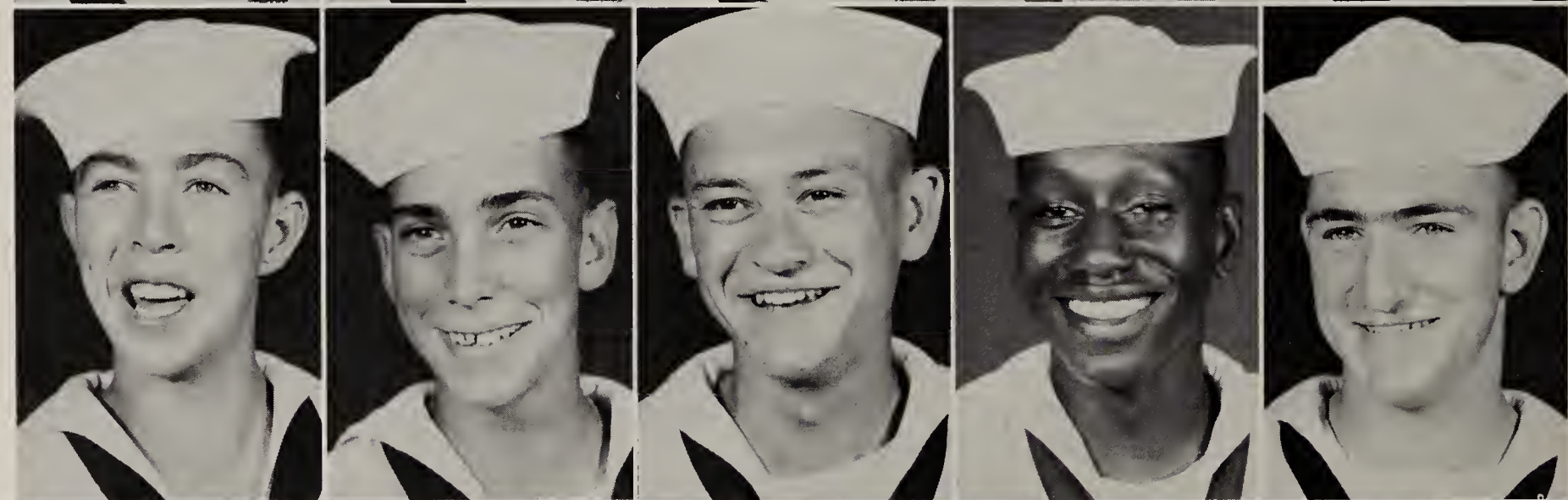
Isaac McKelvin Jr.
 Anthony Miele
 Henry W. Miller Jr.
 Clarence E. Miller
 David A. F. Mitchell



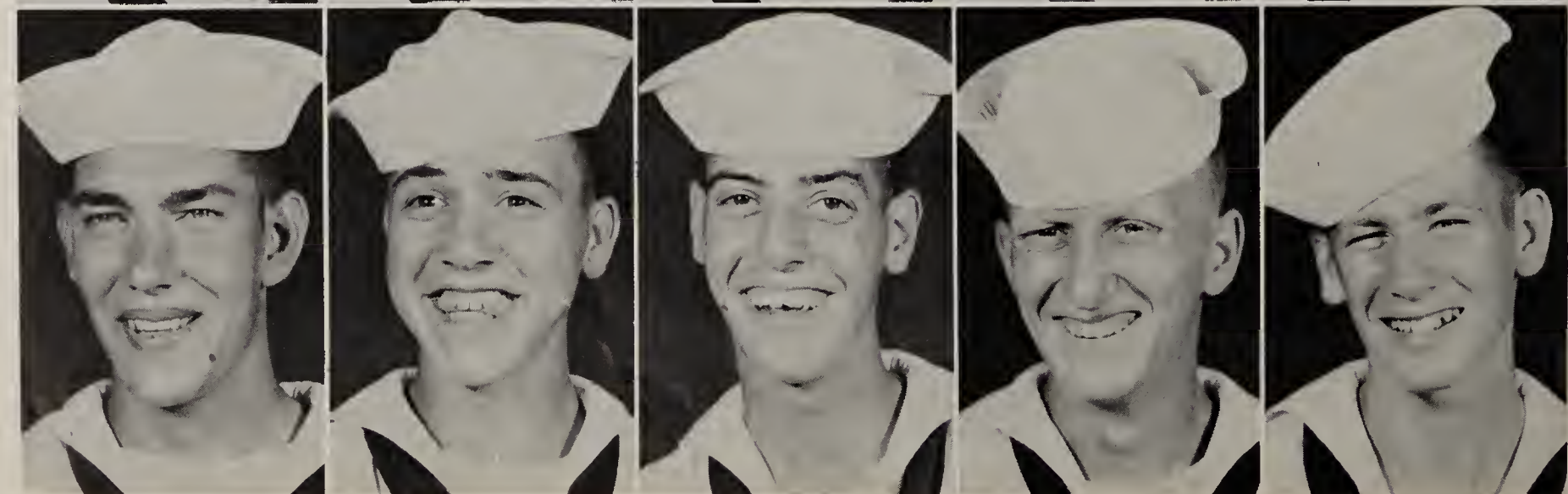
Angel L. Molina
 Sterling Moorman
 Nelson R. Munyan
 Russell M. Page
 William H. Pipes



Robert A. Proffitt
 W. B. Pulliam Jr.
 Elroy Raley
 James L. Ramsey Jr.
 Doy J. Rice



Billy L. Rice
 Maurice O. Riquier
 Peter J. Rosetti
 Jimmy D. Ross
 Peter J. Saltarelli

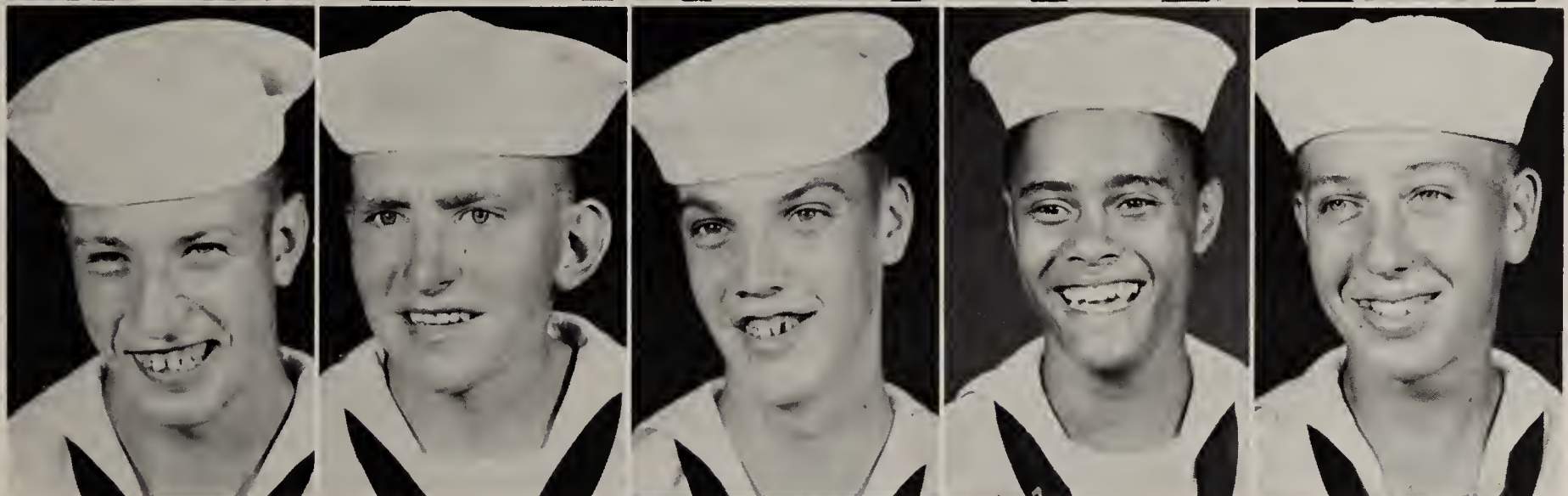




Roland G. Samuel
Harold B. Simpson
Robert F. Spangler
James C. Stark
Paul R. Tanner



Donald H. Waldo
Robert C. Warth
Richard R. Wilt
Ray C. Tansey
Richard E. Faulkner Jr.



Lyle C. Edwards
Thomas J. O'Brien Jr.
Patrick J. Madden
Herbert Boyd
Elmer Russ



Martin R. John





ORDNANCE AND GUNNERY

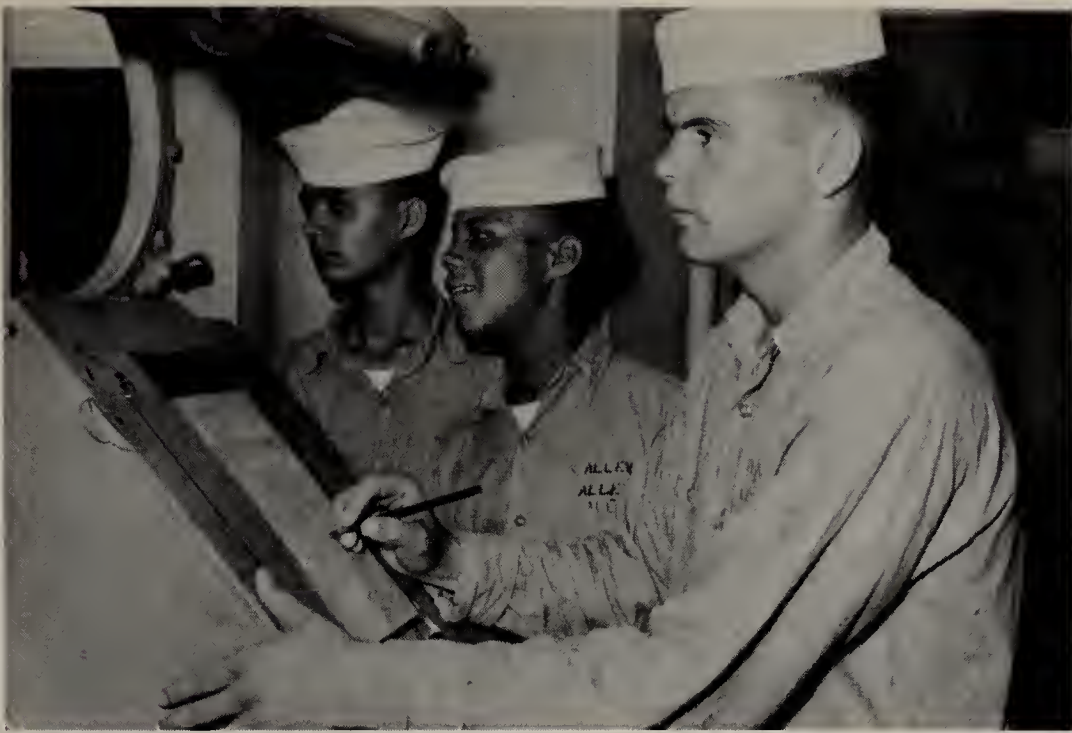


PHYSICAL TRAINING



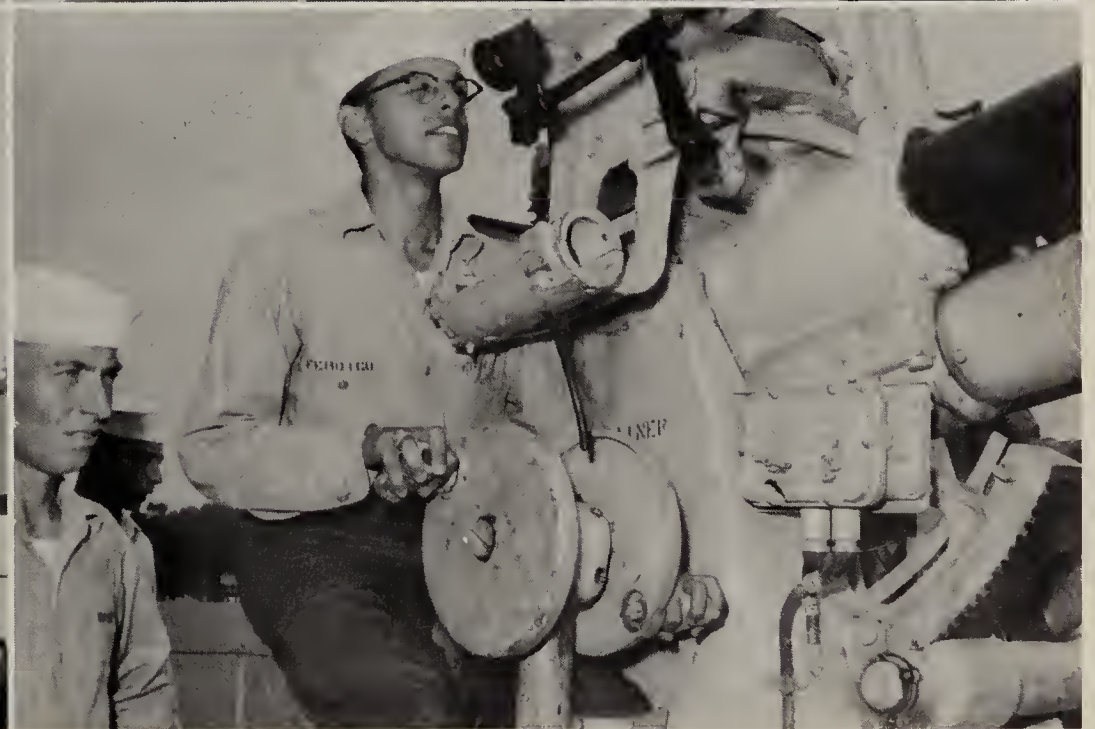
TELEPHONE TALK





SEAMANSHIP

MOCK SHIP





SWIMMING

GAS MASK DRILL





SEAMANSHIP



FIRE FIGHTING

RIFLE RANGE





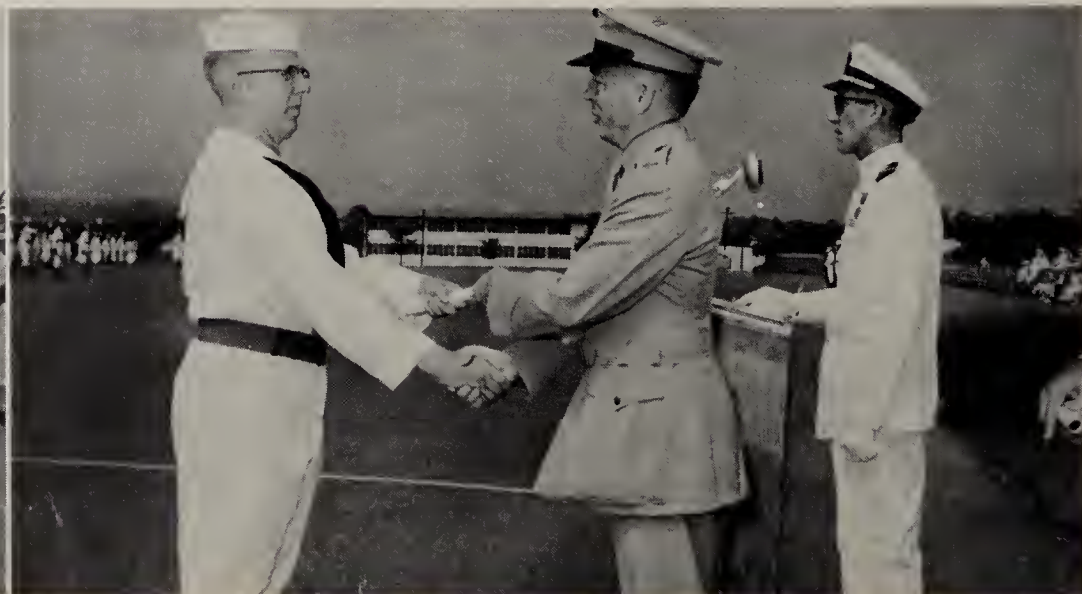
BARRACKS LIFE

BAG INSPECTION



GRADUATION

D. J. Donovan, AR., Company Honorman.



The Navy as a Career



Fire Control Technician (FT)
Hospital Corpsman (HM)
Guided Missileman (GS)
Dental Technician (DT)
Torpedoman's Mate (TM)
Machine Accountant (MA)
Instrumentman (IM)
Parachute Rigger (PR)
Gunner's Mate (GM)
Metalsmith (ME)
Lithographer (LI)
Steward (SD)
Mineman (MN)
Molder (ML)
Yeoman (YN)
Builder (BU)
Journalist (JO)
Printer (PI)
Radarman (RD)
Radioman (RM)
Musician (MU)
Opticalman (OM)
Quartermaster (QM)
Electrician's Mate (EM)
Machinist's Mate (MM)
Boatswain's Mate (BM)
Photographer's Mate (PH)
Machinery Repairman (MR)
Damage Controlman (DC)
Aviation Electronics Technician (AT)
Aviation Structural Mechanic (AM)

Aviation Electrician's Mate (AE)
Aviation Fire Control Technician (AQ)
Aviation Boatswain's Mate (AB)
Aviation Electronicsman (AL)
Aviation Ordnanceman (AO)
Aerographer's Mate (AG)
Disbursing Clerk (DK)
Air Controlman (AC)
Personnel Man (PN)
Patternmaker (PM)
Steelworker (SW)
Tradesman (TD)
Pipe Fitter (FP)
Mechanic (CM)
Boilerman (BT)
Driver (CD)
Teleman (TE)
Draftsman (DM)
Engineman (EN)
Sonarman (SO)
Surveyor (SV)
Storekeeper (SK)
Utilities Man (UT)
Commissaryman (CS)
Ship's Serviceman (SH)
Electronics Technician (ET)
Aviation Storekeeper (AK)
Aviation Machinist's Mate (AD)
Aviation Guided Missileman (GF)
Interior Communications Electrician (IC)
Construction Electrician's Mate (CE)
Communications Technician (CT)

The Path of Advancement

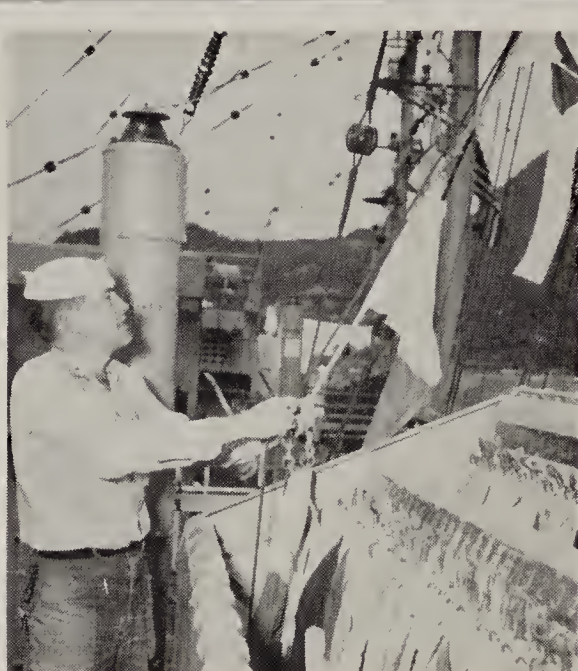
MOST enlisted personnel enter the naval service as Seaman Recruits. After their initial training, the varied aspects of which are pictured in this book, they are qualified to take advantage of many tangible career opportunities presented by the Navy Rating System.

The term "rating" applies to groups of Navy occupational duties which require essentially the same aptitudes, training, experience, skills, and physical and mental abilities. Within the rating there are "rates" which indicate a man's pay grade and his level of experience, knowledge, and responsibility. The general principles of the rating system evolved during the Navy's 150-odd years of existence; the details of its structure were worked out by officers, enlisted men, and civilians experienced in personnel management. In itself it contributes much to morale by providing a real incentive for the enlisted men through its recognition of distinct

occupations and in its program for steady advancement.

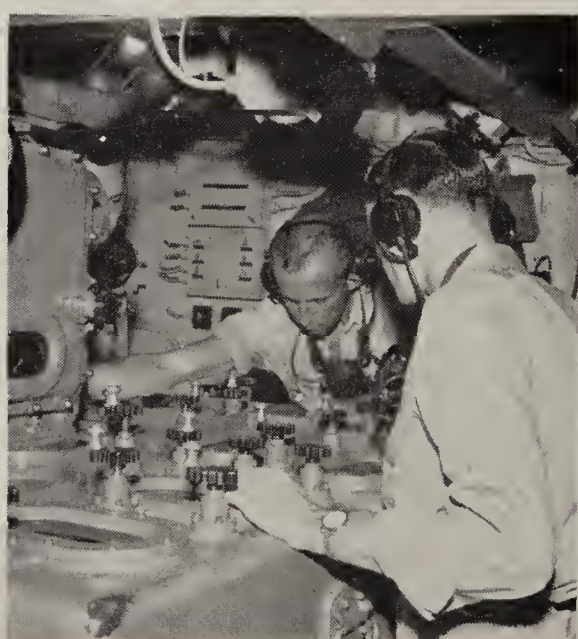
All Seaman Recruits (SR) who are graduated from recruit training are automatically advanced to Seaman Apprentice (SA). Aboard a ship or station, the apprentice receives additional training in general seamanship and related work and, after six months, become eligible for promotion to Seaman (SM). By this time he has become interested in the duties performed by personnel in a specialty rating and from then on he is promoted in a particular rating such as are seen on these pages. Having received promotions through third, second, and first class petty officer, a man becomes eligible for advancement to chief petty officer, the highest enlisted rate of his occupational line of work. From there, career steps in all ratings lead to one of twelve warrant officer billets or to a commission as an officer in a limited duty category.

The master seamen of the Navy are the Boatswain's Mates (BM) — persons skilled in all phases of seamanship such as the operation of small boats, cargo handling, and use of navigational aids besides the handling of personnel in the deck forces.



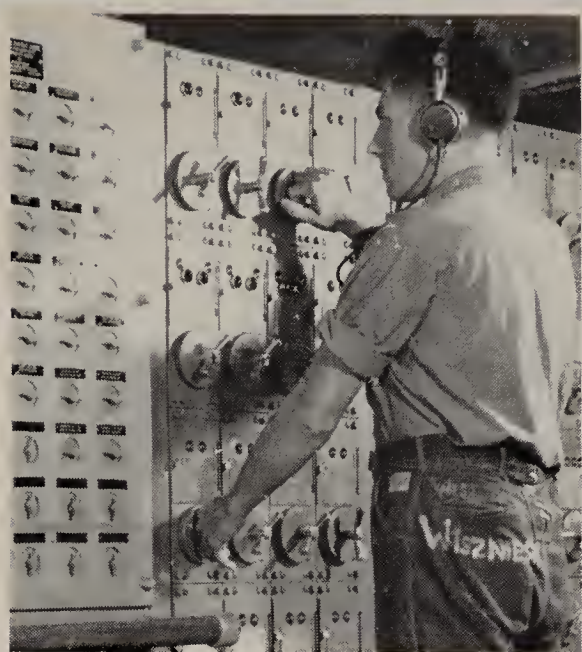
The safety of a ship at sea depends to a great extent on skillful navigation. Messages and orders must be transmitted quickly and accurately by visual means from the ship to other ships and to the shore. Careful watch must be maintained for enemy ships and aircraft. The Quartermaster performs or assists in the performance of these duties.

The training of Navy personnel requires highly specialized apparatus. Various types of training aids and training devices are used to simulate actual operating conditions under which Navy personnel work. The success of this phase of the Navy's program depends upon how well the Trademan (TD) maintains training devices and how effectively naval instructors are taught to use them.

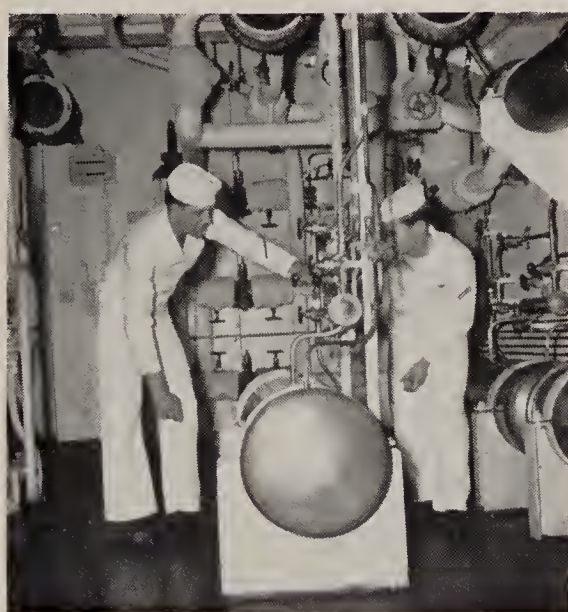


Fire Control Technicians (FT) operate extremely complicated equipment which is used to compute and resolve the many factors such as the force of the wind, course and speed of a target, roll and pitch of a ship, in order to insure accuracy in the firing of a ship's guns.

The Navy uses large numbers of meters and gauges, watches, clocks, typewriters, adding machines, etc. To maintain these many and varied machines in good working order, Instrumentmen (IM) of great skill are required.



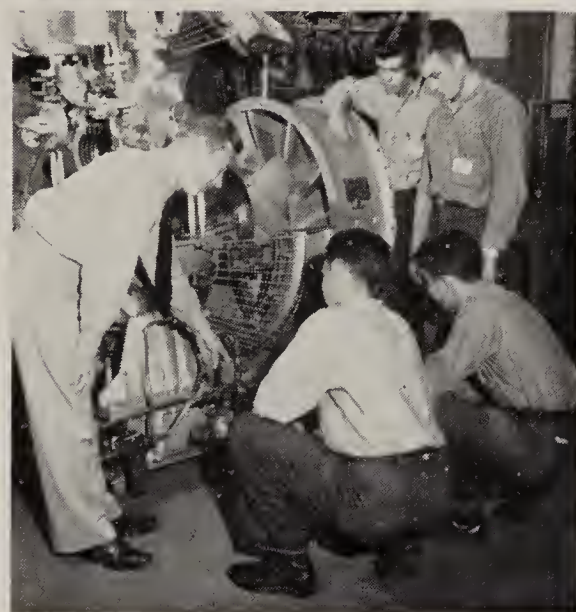
The many engines, compressors, gears, refrigerating, airconditioning, gas generating equipment, and other types of machinery aboard a modern Naval vessel require much care and attention. Here lies the responsibility of the Machinist's Mate (MM) — in the operation, maintenance, and repair of this machinery.



The responsibility of the Commissarymen (CS) is to provide a sanitary and efficient operation of the kitchens from which food is served ashore or afloat. Wholesome, hearty meals are necessary and can often do more to raise the morale of personnel than any other one thing.



The propelling agent of our large naval ships is steam. Efficient operation, maintenance, and repair of marine boilers are essential for effective operation of Navy Ships. The efficient production of steam is the job of Boilermen (BT). At Boilerman's School, cutaway models of complicated mechanisms make learning relatively simple.



Promotion and pay are subjects close to the heart of every Navy man and the objectives of this system for advancement can be stated very simply: to provide qualified personnel in each rate in accordance with the needs of the service; to give the individual incentive to improve his performance; and, to build morale.

Basic to the system of advancement are the needs of the service. A properly balanced crew consisting of the multitude of ratings necessary to man a fighting ship can only be effective if each man holding a rate can do the job expected.

Next in importance is the spark of incentive which is needed in training, discipline, and career planning. Promotions are controlled so that they offer a reward to the man who successfully prepares himself for the next higher rate, and who is willing and able to accept responsibility.

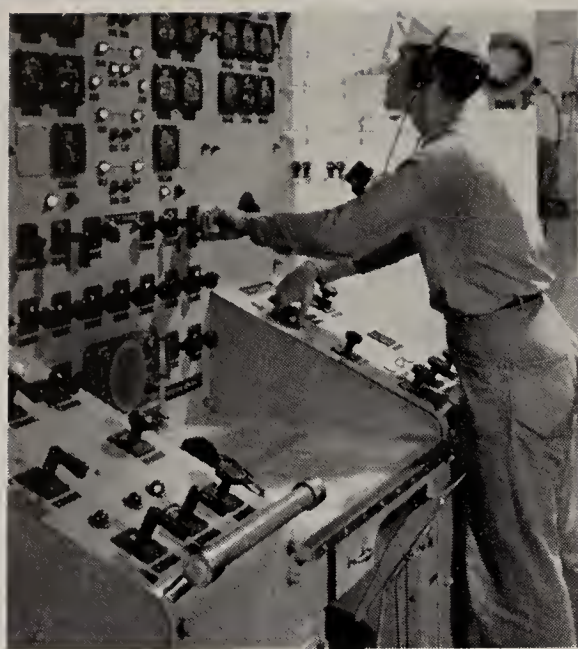
The third major objective is the building of morale. Every conscientious man must be made to feel that eventual advancement is open to him at a speed commensurate with his ability and demonstrated performance.

Eligibility standards provide control of the quality of personnel advanced and it is these standards which present an equal opportunity for each man to best take advantage of his position—besides the vocational training in the schools and on-the-job, there are numerous training manuals published by the Navy for all the ratings and all personnel are urged to study these manuals in order to prepare themselves for early advancement.

Furthermore, there are opportunities in the Navy to complete a perhaps interrupted civilian education, begin or further college training, or obtain a working knowledge of other vocations. Any of these aims can be realized through the hundreds of courses available to every Navy man through the United States Armed Forces Institute, college correspondence courses, General Educational Development tests, and classroom work.

These pages give only a glimpse of the variety and types of career vocations which the Navy offers to those who are willing to recognize and take advantage of the opportunities.

Electrician's Mates (EM) are skilled in the operation, maintenance and repair of a ship's electrical equipment. Other similar naval ratings would be the Interior Communications Electrician (IC), Construction Electrician's Mate or Aviation Electrician's Mates (CE) (AE).



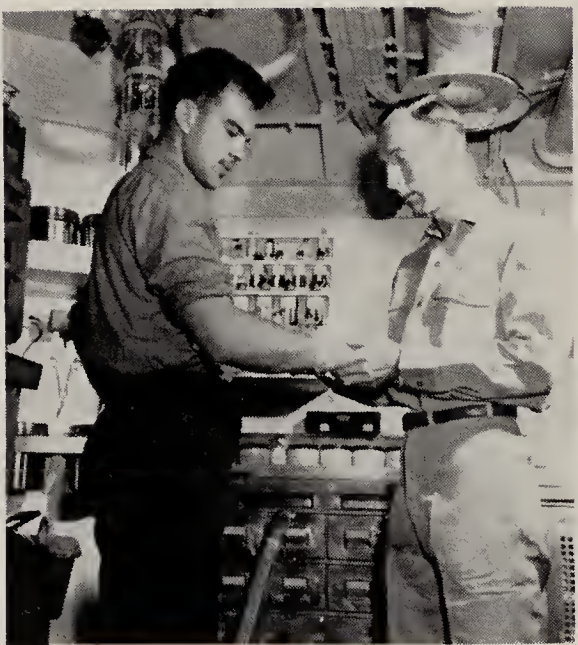
Advanced base operations require the construction of many buildings, docks, trestles, bridges, and other similar projects. Builders (BU) play an important part in the erection, maintenance, and repair of such structures.

Modern Navy aircraft have increased the range of naval weapons from a few miles to hundreds of miles. They carry guns, bombs, torpedoes, and rockets to attack the enemy on the sea, under the sea, in the air, and on the land. The specialists responsible for the perfect working order of all armament on Navy planes are the Aviation Ordnancemen (AO).



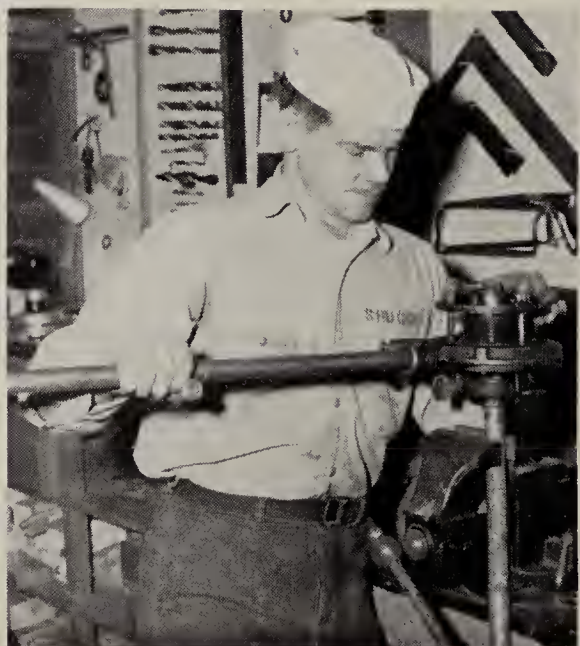
Naval activities in peace and war are carefully recorded visually by means of motion pictures and still photographs taken by skilled Photographer's Mates (PH).

Much of the credit for the good health of Navy personnel is due to the work of the Hospital Corpsmen (HM). They are the Navy's pharmacists, medical technicians, and first aid men.



Modern naval aircraft, operating from carriers, battleships, cruisers, or land bases, depend upon their radio receivers and transmitters, loran (a system of navigation based upon two radio signals), radar, and many other electronic devices for safe and efficient navigation. Aviation Electronics Technicians (AT) are responsible for the installation, operation, and maintenance of such equipment.

The Journalist (JO) plays an important part in maintaining high Navy morale through the dissemination of news and in keeping the public informed as to the developments, accomplishments, and policies of the Navy. This is done through ship and station newspapers, bulletins, pamphlets, news releases, and radio scripts.



Naval vessels contain an involved piping system. Fluids which are piped from one point to another on a ship include steam, compressed air, carbon dioxide, gasoline, fuel oil, and water. The constant care required by the piping system is provided by the Pipe Fitters (FP).

Where do we go from here?

LIFE at sea, assignment to ships and squadrons, "Where do we go from here?" are natural thoughts and questions in the minds of ex-recruits. Their lives will be enriched by exposure to other cultures and peoples, for the sun never sets on the ships of the U. S. Navy. From the Arctic to the Antarctic, from Marseille to Sydney, in all oceans and seas, in all types of ships both large and small, the missions of the Navy are being performed.

On these pages we have shown a few typical pictures of the ships of our Navy performing their assigned duties. Some of the ships are assigned to oversea fleets on a rotation basis—those assigned to the Sixth Fleet cover the Mediterranean Sea, others of the Seventh steam through the Western Pacific, while still other ships on independent duty such as ice breakers, hydrographic survey ships and net tenders cruise to isolated ports which seldom see a ship. All types of combatant vessels may be included on good-will tours to such diverse and interesting countries as Australia, Brazil, Pakistan and Denmark. It would be very difficult, indeed, for a sailor not to see the world.



USS Missouri at Pearl Harbor



USS Burton Island
in Bering Sea



USS Swan near Golden
Gate Bridge



USS Solace anchored at
New Hebrides Islands

USS Whitely in Mid-Atlantic



USS Coral Sea at anchor, Naples, Italy



Career



Future midshipmen studying at the Naval Academy Preparatory School at Bainbridge.



Naval Aviation Cadets in training at Kingsville Field, Corpus Christi, Texas.

NROTC students from Duke University undergoing training on board the USS Coral Sea at Norfolk, Virginia.



AT this time, the chances for becoming a commissioned officer have never been better. The traditional path is through the Naval Academy; however, in addition there are now several programs in which enlisted personnel may prepare themselves for commissioned status. It is not necessary that applicants have college training to meet the requirements of some of the programs and there are certain cases where even men without high school diplomas may qualify.

Of the programs and schools offered, the Naval Academy, the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps, the Naval Aviation Cadet program and the Officer Candidate School (through the Seaman to Admiral program) are open at the present time.

The U. S. Navy and the U. S. Marine Corps obtain most of their career officers from two sources, the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and the Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps units which are established in many of the leading colleges and universities throughout the United States. The U. S. Naval Academy provides four years of college training leading to a commission in the Regular Navy or Marine Corps. Admission is gained by competitive examination among enlisted personnel in the naval service or by Presidential or Congressional appointment. Those who successfully pass the examination are transferred to the Naval Academy Preparatory School which is located at the U. S. Naval Training Center, Bainbridge, Maryland. It is

USS Wisconsin fires a National gun salute near Lisbon during Midshipmen practice squadron cruise.



Aspects

the purpose of this school to prepare the applicant for the competitive examinations leading to selection for the Naval Academy.

Students enrolled in the NROTC pursue the normal college curriculum of the institution in which enrolled. In addition they study certain naval science subjects and participate in drills and cruises which qualify them for appointment as officers upon graduation. For those who possess an interest in becoming career officers of the regular Navy through the NROTC program, the Navy offers financial assistance throughout the four years of the college program.

The Naval Aviation Cadet program is offered for those who meet the rigorous requirements necessary for pilots. After selection, a two year period of training is followed by a commission.

The purpose of the Officer Candidate Program is to provide a ready and adequate reserve of qualified junior officers. It is an active duty program available to enlisted personnel in the naval service. The Officer Candidate School is located at Newport, R. I. Men in the regular Navy meeting the requirements are eligible to compete in an examination for entrance into this program. At the end of four months of intensive training in naval subjects, the graduates are commissioned Ensigns, U. S. Naval Reserve, in either the Line or Staff Corps. After serving on active duty, they are eligible for transfer to the Regular Navy.

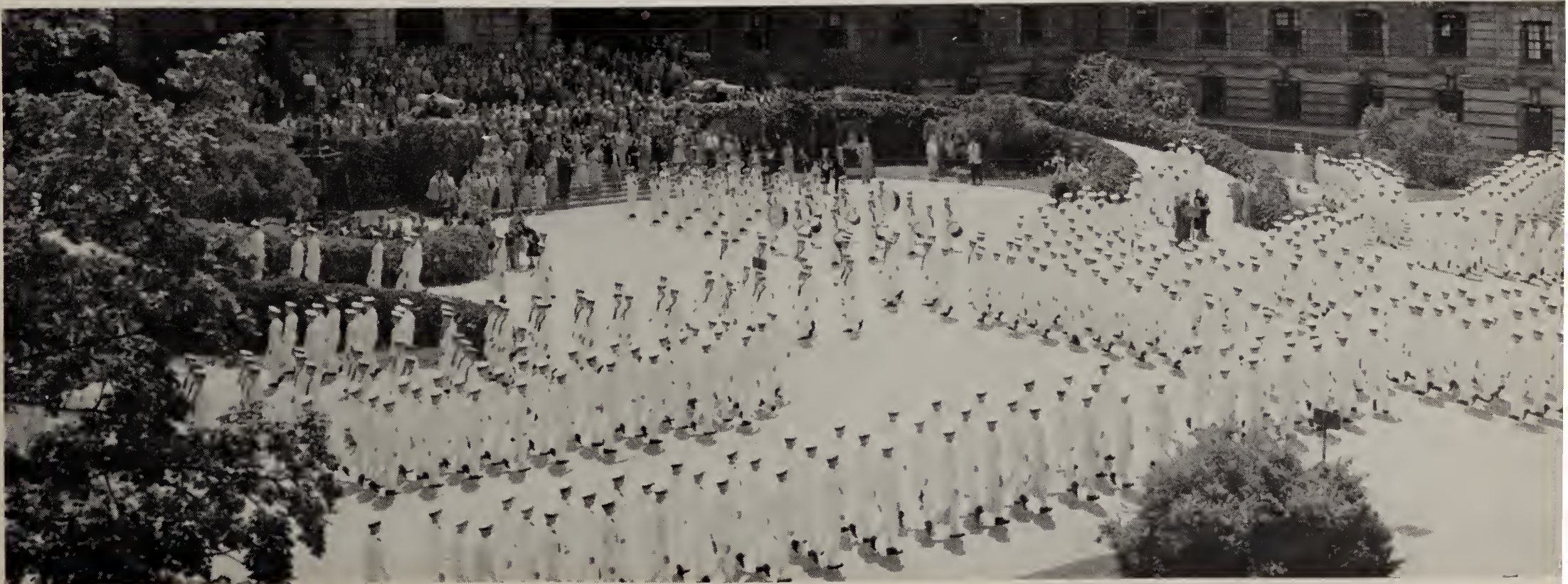


Midshipmen from USS Missouri prepare to photograph Eiffel Tower while touring Paris, France.



Officers candidates enroute to class at Newport, R. I.

1,100 midshipmen in review at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., march into Bancroft Hall.



Typical Career Men of the U. S. Navy



LIEUTENANT COMMANDER HOMER M. PERCIFIELD, U. S. Navy, was enlisted in the regular Navy at Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1932. After undergoing recruit training at the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois, his first duty assignment was the battleship USS MARYLAND (BB-42). During his six and one-half years on the MARYLAND, he was assigned all deck seamanship billets from seaman deck hand to division leading petty officer and was advanced through all rates from seaman to boatswain's mate first class.

In 1939, Mr. Percifield was transferred to the USS MARBLEHEAD (CL-12) and in 1942 was appointed chief boatswain's mate. On 15 August 1943, he was commissioned an Ensign in the regular Navy. At the present, Mr. Percifield is the Training Officer in the Service School Command at Bainbridge.

After a course of instruction at the Naval Ordnance and Gunnery School in Washington, D. C., in 1945, Mr. Percifield saw duty at the Naval Shipyard in Long Beach and was transferred to the destroyer USS LOWRY (DD-770) in 1947 for duty as First Lieutenant and Training Officer. Later in 1947 he was on duty at the Navy Recruiting Station in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, as Assistant Officer-in-Charge and Public Relations Officer. While in Pittsburgh, he received his promotion to the grade of Lieutenant.



JOHNN J. CARROLL, Chief Quartermaster, U. S. Navy, completed recruit training at the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois, in July 1943. During World War II he served aboard the USS LCI (L) 361 in the Asiatic Pacific area during the invasions of Hollandia, Montai, and the Philippine Islands. After the war, Chief Carroll was on board the USS SAGAMORE (ATO-20) and the USS MARQUETTE (AKA-95) for duty.

During the Korean conflict, having previously seen duty on a destroyer and a light cruiser, he was transferred to the USS BEXAR (APA-237) for its operations during the invasion of Inchon and Wonsan. It was as a result of this last duty for which he received a letter of commendation.

Prior to reporting to the Recruit Training Command at Bainbridge, Chief Carroll served on board the USS ASHLAND (LSD-1) in supply operations at Thule, Greenland. Since arriving at Bainbridge in September, 1952, his duties have included those of Company Commander, Academic Instructor and Battalion Adjutant.

Chief Carroll wears the Good Conduct Medal, Letter of Commendation, American Theatre, Asiatic-Pacific, Philippine Liberation, World War II Victory, National Service Defense, European Occupation, United Nations and Korean Service ribbons.



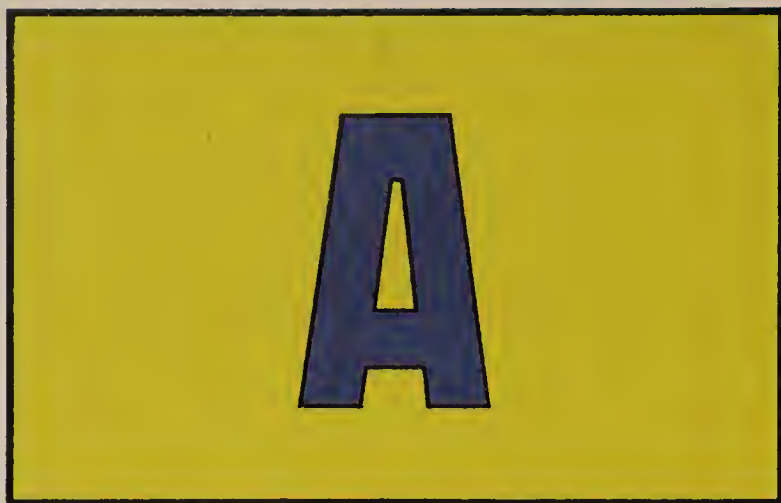
BURNETT WALTER CARTER, Fire Control Technician First Class, U. S. Navy, was graduated from high school in 1949 and enlisted in the regular Navy. He underwent recruit training at San Diego, California, and was subsequently ordered to Washington, D. C., for a tour of duty under instruction in the Fire Control Technician Class "A" School. Upon completion of his training he received orders to the destroyer USS MANSFIELD which was operating in the bombardments off the coasts of Korea. A short time later the MANSFIELD participated in the invasion of Inchon after which it was struck by a mine and returned to the United States.

In three succeeding tours with the MANSFIELD in the Far East, Carter became entitled to wear the Navy Unit Commendation and Good Conduct Medal, the Navy Occupation, China Service, American Defense, Korean Service, United Nations, and the Korean Presidential Unit Citation ribbons.

For three months of the four year duty on the MANSFIELD, Carter was trained at the advance Fire Control Technician School in Washington, D. C. During the past year he was transferred to the Naval Training Center at Bainbridge where he is currently serving as an instructor in the Fire Control Technicians Class "A" School.

COMPANY FLAGS AND

United States Naval
Bainbridge,



"A" FLAG

A Regimental Award. Presented weekly to a Company which has accumulated the most points for participation in scheduled athletic events.



"C" FLAG

A Regimental Award. Presented weekly to a Company which has manifested the most tangible attributes representing good citizenship.



"E" FLAG

A Battalion Award. Presented weekly to the Companies which have excelled in cleanliness of personnel and barracks.



"I" FLAG

A Regimental Award. Presented weekly to a Company which has achieved the highest average grade in academic instruction.



RECRUIT TRAINING COMMAND UNIT CITATION PENNANT

A Command Citation. Awarded and presented in the name of the Commanding Officer, with appropriate ceremony, to a Company whose achievements in all phases of basic training and competition have been exceptionally meritorious and deserving of the highest honor and distinction.



REGIMENTAL UNIT COMMENDATION PENNANT

A Regimental Commendation. Awarded and presented weekly to a Company which has distinguished itself by displaying an overall superiority in all areas of training and competition.

COMPETITIVE PENNANTS

Training Center
Maryland

Streamer Repeater Pennants

Used to indicate additional awards of any one of the competitive flags or pennants.



**BRIGADE MILITARY
DRILL PENNANT**

A **Brigade Award**. Presented weekly to a Company which has demonstrated an outstanding proficiency in military drill under arms.



**REGIMENTAL MILITARY
DRILL PENNANT**

A **Regimental Award**. Presented weekly to a Company which has demonstrated an excellent proficiency in military drill under arms.



**BATTALION MILITARY
DRILL PENNANT**

A **Battalion Award**. Presented weekly to a Company which has demonstrated a meritorious proficiency in military drill under arms.



